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Speaking-in-tongues is an enigmatic behavior, sometimes dismissed as gibberish but described by believers as among the most intense experiences of their lives. The hyper-aroused speech is usually associated with Pentecostals, but it is practiced across denominations and congregations worldwide. Among these Christians, the religious legitimacy of glossolalia depends on its being perceived as actual speech used to communicate directly with God. But what is at stake in calling glossolalia a language? In *Glossolalia and the Problem of Language*, linguistic anthropologist Nicholas Harkness argues that speaking in tongues lies at the intersection of numerous, often contradictory social forces, syncretic legacies, and spiritual desires that are amplified by Christianity’s massive institutionalization in Korea, his field site, and elsewhere. Investigating the “semiotic alchemy” of the practice, Harkness explores how the allure and spiritual power of glossolalia tests the ideological heart of language and its limits—and uproots our understanding of language’s function as a simple practical tool for information exchange. As evangelicalism spreads through East Asia, Africa, and the Americas, *Glossolalia and the Problem of Language* offers a careful and ambitious analysis of one of its most puzzling practices while marking a major advancement in our understanding of the power of language.

Nicholas Harkness is professor of anthropology at Harvard University. He is the author of *Songs of Seoul: An Ethnography of Voice and Voicing in Christian South Korea*. 

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Today it seems the line between Europe and the Middle East, between Europeans and Muslim immigrants in their midst are hardening. Daily editorials compare the arrival of Muslim immigrants with the “Muslim conquest of 711,” warning that Europe will be called on to defend its southern and eastern borders. Violence and paranoia are alive and well in fortress Europe. In *The Feeling of History*, anthropologist Charles Hirschkind examines a movement in Spain to recuperate the idea of al-Andalus—the idea that contemporary Andalusia is linked in vitally important ways with medieval Islamic Iberia and that the challenge of the xenophobic present requires we recognize continuities with the Muslim past. Hirschkind explores the works and lives of writers, thinkers, poets, artists, and activists to show how they have elaborated an Andalusian sensorium. At stake is a mode of inquiring into the past from a position of experiential proximity, an affective standpoint of wonder and longing. Hirschkind also carefully traces the various itineraries of andalucismo from both colonial and anti-colonial efforts to contemporary movements supporting immigrant rights. *The Feeling of History*, a nuanced view into the way people experience their own past, bears witness to a philosophy of engaging the Middle East that experiments with alternative futures.

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These writings explore the dynamics of iconoclasm, which in these unstable times is gaining fresh traction as an area of study. Freedberg is widely acknowledged as one of the foremost experts on iconoclasm in the world. This book collects the best of his texts, including a new essay and a freshly written up-to-date survey of the subject. The texts range in subject matter from the furious religious battles over image in the Reformation to government repression in modern South Africa and the US culture wars of the early 1990s. Given the ever-increasing activity of Christian fundamentalism as well as Islamist extremism, the destruction of images has become more relevant than ever on a global scale. This volume will be welcomed by art historians, museum professionals, and students in art history and religion as well as by a growing number of social scientists, international law specialists, and preservationists who study the destruction of monuments and images by illiberal social factions around the globe. Freedberg’s writings are of foundational importance to this discussion.
HANNEKE GROOTENBOER

The Pensive Image
Art as a Form of Thinking

Grootenboer is interested in art as philosophy—that is, art as a consideration of thinking. She insists that early modern art can be viewed through the lenses of contemporary interest and means. She argues that art is capable of articulating thoughts and shaping concepts in visual terms, and thus directly engages with the development of philosophical ideas. In particular, she explores the ways seventeenth-century paintings, in the wake of the Reformation and the rise of humanism, became sites of speculation about the possibilities and limitations of thinking as such. She focuses not on how thought is expressed in pictorial statements but on what remains unspoken in painting, implicit, and inexpressible—a quality that she calls pensiveness. Different from the self-aware images propounded by W. J. T. Mitchell, which seem in control of the interpretations they elicit, pensive images are speculative, pointing beyond mere interpretation. As an alternative pictorial category, akin to narrative or allegorical painting, pensive images can articulate the complexities of philosophical ideas, and thus gain new relevance in more recent debates on the nature of the image in visual culture.

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Hanneke Grootenboer professor of the history of art at Oxford University. She is the author of The Rhetoric of Perspective: Realism and Illusionism in Seventeenth-Century Dutch Still-Life Painting and Treasuring the Gaze: Intimate Vision in Late Eighteenth-Century Eye Miniatures. Her work has been published in Art Bulletin, Oxford Art Journal, Art History, and numerous other outlets.
Many of us have encountered a version of what Zachary Horton calls the “cosmic zoom”—a visual journey through the many scales of the universe, from the microscopic to the cosmic. Most of our daily perception operates at a level of scale somewhere between that of quarks and galaxies, and it is this comfort with the immediately visible everyday world that the cosmic zoom unsettles. Horton uses the history of the cosmic zoom to explore how that scale itself has been constructed over the past seventy years. How has cosmic zoom media influenced scientific and popular understanding of the unseen world and how it may be known, accessed, and exploited? Horton insists that scale is the key to understanding and addressing major contemporary issues including climate change and big data, but people working on issues of scale in various disciplines often talk past each other. Horton starts by sketching four common ways of thinking about scale derived from cartography, physics, engineering/biology, and mathematics. He then shows how these concepts operate in various disciplines, explains why they don’t fit together, and puts forth a new, transdisciplinary theory and vocabulary of scale, one that links the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences. In this ambitious work, scale becomes a foundation for rethinking the relationships between knowledge, mediation, and environment.

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Few human pastimes absorb as much money and attention as games, and digital games alone engage more than two billion people worldwide. At the same time, the forms of experiment and behavior modification known as “gamification” have imposed unprecedented levels of competition, repetition, and quantification on daily life. Drawing from his own experience as a game designer, Patrick Jagoda shows that games need not be synonymous with gamification and reveals the ways in which experimental games can disrupt the logic of gamification itself. Games can, indeed, help us think beyond existing systems and intervene in neoliberal ideology from the inside out. Addressing game designers and new media artists as well as the growing field of game studies, Jagoda takes up a broad variety of games, including mainstream “AAA” games such StarCraft, widespread casual mobile games such as Candy Crush Saga, popular independent games such as Stardew Valley, formally experimental games such as Luxuria Superbia, and more personal auteur games such as Dys4ia. He ranges over many genres including single-player, multi-player, and networked real-time strategy, platformers, simulators, first-person shooters, role-playing games, and puzzle games. The result is a game-changing book on the sociopolitical potential of this form of mass entertainment.
The most comprehensive assessment of Frank Lloyd Wright’s legendary studio

A precise accounting of the projects that emerged from and the people who passed through Wright’s principal workplace during a formative period in his career

A careful reconstruction of the many transformations the studio went through in Wright’s time and beyond, including its thorough restoration

Lisa Schrenk offers a detailed assessment of Frank Lloyd Wright’s studio in Oak Park, Illinois. She focuses on the educational atmosphere of Wright’s office in the context of his developing design ideology, revealing three phases as Wright transitioned from colleague to leader to teacher between 1898 and 1909. She investigates both the minutiae of daily operations and the larger relationship between the school and Wright’s design ethos, as well as his place in the Chicago architectural world. The school was in many ways a laboratory for Wright’s work, yet it was also his first sustained attempt at teaching others.

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The Escape
From a Seventeenth-Century
Drawing Manual of the Face and
Its Expressions

With Essays by Barry Schwabsky and Dieter Roelstraete

Charles Le Brun’s drawing manual on human emotions has been used for centuries by artists and students as a model for depicting facial expressions. In David Schutter’s work, Le Brun’s manual is put to a different use—a series of abstract drawings recalling vestiges of the human face animated by emotion. But Schutter’s drawings are neither copies nor portraiture. Rather, they are reflections on how Le Brun’s renderings were made.

Collected here, Schutter’s work recreates not the subject matter but the very values of Le Brun’s drawings—light, gesture, scale, and handling of materials. The cross-hatching Le Brun used in the original was used to make classical tone and volume; in Schutter’s hand the technique makes for unstable impressions of strained neck and deeply furrowed brow, or for drawing marks and scribbles unto themselves. As such, these drawings end up denying a neat closure—unlike their academic source material—and render unsettling states of mind that require repeated viewing. Accompanied by essays from art critic Barry Schwabsky and Neubauer Collegium curator Dieter Roelstraete, The Escape will appeal to students, critics, and admirers of seventeenth-century, modern, and contemporary art alike.

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Selected Drawings from L’expression des passions / Charles Le Brun

David Schutter is professor in the Institut für Kunst at the Universität der Künste, Berlin and visiting professor in the Department of Visual Arts at the University of Chicago.
In 2015, the Islamic State released a video of men smashing sculptures in Iraq’s Mosul Museum as part of a mission to cleanse the world of idolatry. This book unpacks three key facets of that event: the status and power of images, the political importance of museums, and the efficacy of videos in furthering an ideological agenda through the internet.

Beginning with the Islamic State’s claim that the smashed objects were idols of the “age of ignorance,” Aaron Tugendhaft questions whether there can be any political life without idolatry. He then explores the various roles Mesopotamian sculpture has played in European imperial competition, the development of artistic modernism, and the formation of Iraqi national identity, showing how this history reverberates in the choice of the Mosul Museum as performance stage. Finally, he compares the Islamic State’s production of images to the ways in which images circulated in ancient Assyria and asks how digitization has transformed politics in the age of social media. An elegant and accessibly written introduction to the complexities of such events, *The Idols of ISIS* is ideal for students and readers seeking a richer cultural perspective than the media usually provides.

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Aaron Tugendhaft teaches humanities at Bard College Berlin. He is the author of *Baal and the Politics of Poetry* and co-editor of *Idol Anxiety*. 
Maps are inherently unnatural. Projecting three-dimensional realities on two-dimensional surfaces, maps are abstractions that capture someone’s idea of what matters within a particular place; they require selections and omissions. It is these very characteristics, however, that give maps their importance in our understanding of how humans have interacted with the natural world over time and that give historical maps the capability to provide rich insights into the relationship between humans and nature overtime. That is just what is achieved in *Mapping Nature Across the Americas*. The essays in this book argue for the greater analysis of historical maps in the field of environmental history and for greater attention within the field of the history of cartography to the cultural constructions of nature contained within maps. This volume thus provides the first in-depth investigation of the relationship between maps and environmental knowledge in the Americas, from sixteenth century indigenous cartography in Mexico to the mapping of American forests in the US during the early conservation years of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

*Kathleen A. Brosnan* is the Paul and Doris Eaton Travis Chair of Modern History at the University of Oklahoma. She is the author of *Uniting Mountain and Plain: Cities, Law, and Environmental Change along the Front Range* and coeditor, most recently, of *Energy Capitals: Local Impact, Global Influence*. *James R. Akerman* is director of the Newberry Library’s Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. He is the editor, most recently, of *Decolonizing the Map: Cartography from Colony to Nation*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
The term “mantle” has inspired philosophers, geographers, and theologians, and shaped artists and mapmakers’ visual vocabularies for thousands of years. According to Veronica della Dora, “mantle” is the “metaphor par excellence, for it unfolds between the seen and the unseen as a threshold and as a point of tension.” The Mantle of the Earth: Genealogies of a Geographical Metaphor is an intellectual history of the term mantle and its metaphorical representation in art and literature, geography and cartography. Through the history of this metaphor from antiquity to the modern day, the reader learns about shifting perceptions and representations of global space and the nature of geography itself.

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Jessica Maier is associate professor of art history at Mount Holyoke College. She is the author of *Rome Measured and Imagined: Early Modern Maps of the Eternal City*, also published by University of Chicago Press.

Rome may be renowned for individual sites like the Colosseum and St. Peter’s Basilica, but its most captivating feature is its many overlapping—and surviving—layers of history. Over nearly 3,000 years, the Rome of the Caesars has given way to the Rome of the Popes, the Rome of the Grand Tourists, and several more incarnations down to the present. Along the way, it has also become perhaps the most frequently mapped city on the planet. This book is the first ever published in English to tell the story of Rome through its maps. Each chapter begins with a brief historical overview of one key era and features a selection of maps, details, digitizations, and other images—all produced in full color—that illuminate the themes of that era. From the city’s first walls through its master plan for its third millennium, the Romes depicted in these maps all live on in the city that millions still visit and inhabit today.

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The new field of spatial history has been driven by digital mapping tools that can readily show change over time in space. But long before such software became available, mapmakers regularly represented time in sophisticated and nuanced ways in supposedly static maps, and even those maps presented as a historical snapshot illustrate the centrality of time to what we think of as primarily a spatial medium. In this collection, an array of today’s leading scholars consider how mapmakers in a variety of contexts depicted time in their creations—from Aztecs documenting the founding of Tenochtitlan, to early modern Japanese reconstructing nostalgic landscapes before Western encroachments, to nineteenth-century Americans grappling with the new concept of deep time. The book includes a theoretical salvo and defense of traditional paper maps by William Rankin—himself a distinguished digital mapmaker—and includes more than 100 maps and related visuals, all in full color.

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James R. Akerman

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Kären Wigen is the Frances and Charles Field Professor of History at Stanford University. Caroline Winterer is the William Robertson Coe Professor of History and American Studies at Stanford University.
This ninth volume of the International Social Security series, which studies the social security and retirement experiences of 12 developed countries, examines the effects of pension reform on employment at older ages. In the two decades since the project began, a dramatic decline in men’s labor force participation has been replaced by sharply rising participation rates. Older women’s participation has increased dramatically as well. While better health, more education, and changes in labor supply behavior of married couples may have affected this trend, these factors alone cannot explain the magnitude of the employment increase and its large variation across countries. Concurrently with rising participation rates, countries have undertaken numerous reforms of their social security programs, disability programs, and other public benefit programs for older workers. Using a common template for analysis across the 12 countries so that results are easily compared, the studies in this volume explore how financial incentives to work at older ages have evolved from 1980 to the present as a result of public pension reforms, and how much of the changes in employment over this period can be explained by these changing incentives. Overall, the findings support the hypothesis that social security reforms have strengthened the incentives for work at older ages, and that these enhanced financial incentives contributed to the rise in employment at older ages during this period.
Milton Friedman (1912–2006), Nobel Prize winner for excellence in economics, was a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and Paul Snowden Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Chicago. His many published books include Essays in Positive Economics, Monetary Trends in the United States and the United Kingdom, and Milton Friedman on Economics, all published by the University of Chicago Press.
“We need to know the history of the growth critics today, as a new generation echoes many of their arguments. The situation has become increasingly critical in light of the peril posed by global climate change and the increasing inequality within many countries. As we will see, the growth critics were here first. They struggled to bring about reforms on the necessary scale, but the traces of their efforts to imagine and build a world defined by something other than growth remain with us. The quest to redefine national economic aspirations and the measurement of economic life goes on.”—from the Introduction

Stephen J. Macekura is associate professor of international studies at Indiana University’s Hamilton Lugar School of Global and International Studies.

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Deirdre McCloskey is one of our best-known economic historians and an advocate for free market capitalism and the power of ideas in shaping our economy. *Leave Me Alone and I’ll Make You Rich: The Bourgeois Deal* collects the provocative arguments put forward by McCloskey in a trilogy published by the Press that mounts a vigorous defense of capitalism as told through the story of the rise of the bourgeois. Co-authored with Art Carden, *Leave Me Alone and I’ll Make You Rich* is a libertarian take on economic development and the role of government and, indeed, tells a different story of market expansion and democratization than that of Thomas Piketty or Joseph Stiglitz. Carden and McCloskey succinctly demonstrate the power of new technologies and new ideas about democracy, liberty, and dignity for all people in fueling economic growth and prosperity in modernizing Europe.

**Deirdre Nansen McCloskey** is the Distinguished Professor of Economics, History, and English at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Her books include *The Bourgeois Virtues: Ethics for an Age of Commerce; Bourgeois Equality: How Ideas, Not Capital or Institutions, Enriched the World; Bourgeois Dignity: Why Economics Can’t Explain the Modern World; Economical Writing;* and *Crossing: A Memoir*, all also published by the University of Chicago Press. **Art Carden** is associate professor of economics at the Brock School of Business at Samford University.

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“Edward Nelson presents a new intellectual history of Friedman’s massive oeuvre, tracing Friedman’s work in detail and relating it to the issues and literature of the time. The work is highly original, and the scholarship superlative. . . . This will be the definitive book on Milton Friedman for a long time to come.”—Michael Bordo, Rutgers University

Edward Nelson is an economist in the division of monetary affairs at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This two-volume biographical work provides a foundational introduction to Friedman’s role in several major economic debates that took place over four decades in the US, from 1932 through the end of 1972. The debates considered include both those that were largely carried out in the economic-research literature and those that primarily proceeded in the media or in policy forums. Nelson writes from a unique vantage point, as he draws from his own expertise in monetary economics, and has immersed himself in Friedman’s Hoover Institution archives, allowing him unparalleled familiarity with Friedman’s publications. Further, Nelson differentiates Friedman’s ideas from those of his University of Chicago colleagues—particularly with those of George Stigler. And beyond, Nelson is able to refine and explicate the existing Friedman literature. Nelson provides an analytical narrative of Friedman’s career from 1932 to 1972 (with the narrative organized primarily in terms of key economic debates), together with an exposition of Friedman’s economic framework. The first volume consists of Chapters 1 to 10, covering Friedman’s formative and early years through 1951, and Chapters 11 to 15 (the whole of the second volume), consider U.S. economic debate, and Friedman’s participation in it, in the years from 1951 to 1972—the first two decades of Friedman’s “monetarist period.”
Twenty years ago, seemingly everything for sale at American retailers had a “Made In China” sticker on it. Now, things have changed. Every year, forty thousand Chinese factories are shuttering their doors as businesses seek cheaper labor elsewhere. Clothes manufacturing is moving to Bangladesh and Vietnam, for example, and shoes to Ethiopia. The exodus is well underway. Even as American commentators fret over “rising China,” the real threat lies in a virtually unknown story: that of a nation struggling amid a profound economic transition away from manufacturing. The culprit? Profound inequality and the lack of investment in the people of the most populous place on earth. Health and education are the grave challenges for the country’s future—and the world. Far from the prospect of global takeover, a China newly adrift has the potential to be our most unpredictable security challenge in the next decades. This book, a warning from Scott Rozelle and Natalie Hell, cuts through the false alarmism while laying out an ambitious plan to correct course before it’s too late.
Richard H. Tilly is emeritus professor of economic and social history at the University of Münster. Michael Kopsidis is deputy head of the department agricultural markets at Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO).

In From Old Regime to Industrial State, Richard H. Tilly and Michael Kopsidis question established thinking about Germany’s industrialization. They begin their assessment earlier than previous studies have, reaching back to the 18th century to explore the circumstances that ultimately allowed the nation to catch up with its neighbors. While some hold that Germany experienced a sudden breakthrough to industrialization, the authors instead consider a long view, incorporating market demand, agricultural advances, and regional variations in customs and governance. Tilly and Kopsidis show how the 18th-century emergence of international trade and the accumulation of capital by merchants fed commercial expansion and innovation. To fully assess the transformation, the authors offer three key factors: first, the expansion of rural industry and the commercialization of economic relationships; second, the gathering of skilled craftsmen into centralized workshops, the mercantile skills of early entrepreneurs, and agricultural improvements in response to market demand; and third, the emergence of civil service bureaucracies who could monitor and communicate material conditions across individual states. This book provides the history behind the modern German economic juggernaut.
School is supposed to be the great equalizer in America, though we know it often doesn’t work as it should. In fact, when it comes to understanding schools and inequality, especially in K-12 schools, the more common view—“The Assumption”—is that American schools actually increase inequality. This has become such a strongly held belief in our society that our schools (especially poor ones) have become a punching bag for political candidates, pundits, and concerned citizens. In *How Schools Really Matter*, Douglas B. Downey puts these widespread ideas to the test, finding that the numbers offer an important corrective to our understanding of schools' effects on inequality. Schools do not exacerbate inequality, Downey shows—they actually help to level the playing field. Achievement gaps in math and reading skills are mostly formed prior to kindergarten entry, and schools do more to reduce them than increase them. We spend so much time and energy trying to reduce inequality via school reform, but it clearly starts too late, after most of the “action” has already occurred; the real sources of inequality are elsewhere. Downey’s book is an essential call to action: if we are serious about building a more just society, we are going to have to fight some battles bigger than school reform and get at the roots of inequality once and for all.

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“Downey challenges the ideas that schools are engines of inequality and that schools can be effectively transformed to substantially reduce inequality. Having completed some of the most influential recent work on the topic, he shows that most of the inequalities we observe are rooted in skills children do and do not possess on their very first day of school, and the evidence suggests that for the most part, schools keep differences from getting bigger. Schools can only get you part of the way if you want to have a more equal opportunity structure for kids. If equality of opportunity is your goal, then you have to invest more heavily in solutions outside rather than inside of schools.”—Eric Grodsky, University of Wisconsin–Madison

Douglas B. Downey is professor of sociology at the Ohio State University.
While public universities can’t compete financially with the high tuition revenue and large endowments of their private peers, historically, they have been able to provide excellent education to less-advantaged students thanks to healthy government funding. But as that funding has slowed to a trickle, less prestigious public universities are now facing dire economic straits. In *Broke*, Laura T. Hamilton and Kelly Nielsen examine virtually all aspects of campus life to show how the new economic order in public universities, particularly the University of California system, affects students. New universities are moving to recruit more and more underrepresented students: students eager for the advantages a college education should provide, but lacking the resources to attend the most prestigious UC schools. But though universities like UC-Merced and UC-Riverside are accepting more students, they are underresourced to serve those students, lacking the specific campus services that can best help them, from cultural centers to adequate academic advising, putting the students of color who predominantly attend these universities at a remarkable disadvantage. *Broke* also explores possibilities for disrupting the racial hierarchies that sort students and organizations, as well as the resource flows legitimated by those hierarchies. Though higher education is not, and never has been, a primary driver of racial equality, it can provide greater support for racially marginalized students and the universities that serve them.

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EMILY J. LEVINE

Allies and Rivals
German-American Exchange and the Rise of the Modern Research University

DECEMBER | 384 p. | 12 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth $35.00

- A thorough, definitive account of the development of the modern university
- Connects the history of higher learning to economic and political change
- An innovative work of global history of ideas and culture

The research university is understood as an institution that fosters innovation and upholds principles of rigorous inquiry. In this intellectual history, Emily J. Levine examines the development of the university through the long nineteenth-century to uncover a narrative of emergent nation states, the competitive dynamics of modern cosmopolitanism, and growing global economic and cultural interconnectedness. Focusing on German-American interchanges from 1810 to 1933, Allies and Rivals contributes to the transatlantic history of these young nations and empires, and to a universal story about how ideas spread, where exchange and competition flourish, and what is unique about the university as an institution.

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Emily J. Levine is associate professor of education at Stanford University. She is the author of Dreamland of Humanists, published by University of Chicago Press.
Teaching is a critical skill for scientists in the academy but one that is hardly emphasized in their professional training. And much of the information that exists about teaching and learning is so full of offputting pedagogical jargon that science teachers can’t or won’t read it. For years Terry McGlynn has been addressing the need for practical and accessible advice for college science teachers through his blog Small Pond Science, and now he has gathered this advice into a short book. After an introductory chapter about the general principles that teachers should consider in their approach to the classroom, the book covers practical topics ranging from creating a syllabus and developing grading rubrics to mastering learning management systems and ensuring safety during lab and fieldwork. It also offers advice on cultivating productive relationships with students, teaching assistants, and departmental colleagues. Although aimed primarily at those just beginning their careers across the full spectrum of STEM disciplines, McGlynn’s advice will also reinvigorate many teachers who have been working in the classroom for years without this kind of pedagogical training.

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MATTHEW H. RAFALOW

Digital Divisions
How Schools Create Inequality in the Tech Era

Ethanographic study of how students are rewarded or punished for innovative use of technology in the classroom based on race.

Shows that when white students use technology in unexpected ways, they’re labeled innovators, while similar behavior in Asian American students is called “hacking” and in Latinx students is penalized or ignored.

Written for scholars in education and policy makers.

As schools catch up to the digital age, they are part of a nationwide effort to close gaps in access to technology, also known as the “digital divide,” so that young people from all parts of society have the opportunities that access to technology provides. Most students, however, already come to school with digital knowledge honed through activities with friends online. In Digital Divisions, Matthew H. Rafalow reveals that these digital skills are classified differently based on students’ race and class. Through case studies at middle schools serving, variously, affluent, middle-income, and low-income students, Rafalow explores how schools produce users of digital technology. Teachers working to bring tech into the classroom regularly treat affluent white students as “innovators” and Asian Americans as “hackers.” Poor and Latinx students were rarely recognized for their creative digital skills and were treated either as benign immigrant workers or, worse yet, troublemaking future gang members. He finds that, in their interactions with peers, students at all three schools use digital technology in sophisticated and creative ways. However, only the teachers in the school serving (mostly white) affluent students help translate the skills students develop through their digital play into educational capital. Closing the digital divide, Rafalow shows, is about much more than access: it’s about attitudes.

Matthew H. Rafalow is a visiting scholar at the University of California, Berkeley’s Center for Science, Technology, Medicine, and Society and a social scientist at Google. This is his first book.

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“Norman Douglas was a celebrity in the early twentieth century. By present standards he was a monster. During his lifetime he was considered a great man, including by many of the children who had sexual encounters with him. The people who thought him wicked often liked him for that reason. This is not the story of a child abuse scandal. It is a history of the social world of sex between men and children before the 1950s.”—from the Introduction

Rachel Hope Cleves is professor of history at the University of Victoria.

In this unnerving biography of Norman Douglas, a prolific British novelist, travel writer, and an undisguised and unrepentant pedophile, Rachel Hope Cleves grapples—at length and with feeling—with the interrelated questions of how to write the biography of a repulsive man and why. She focuses less on defining who Douglas was than on why Douglas seems so monstrous to us when he often did not to those who knew and (yes) loved him. Cleves does more than sketch the conditions and influence of Douglas’s life and work; she probes how changing social norms affect our aesthetic and moral assessments.

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The Dynastic Imagination offers an unexpected account of modern German identity through frameworks of family and kinship. Modernity aimed to brush off all dynastic, hierarchical authority and to make society anew through the mechanisms of marriage, siblinghood, and love. It was, in other words, centered on the nuclear family. But as Adrian Daub shows in this book, the dynastic imagination persisted, betraying the nuclear family’s conservatism and temporal limits. Indeed, Daub argues that dynastic power loomed as a political specter and cultural force in the imaginations even of increasingly urbane, bourgeois Europeans. Focusing on the incipient German state, Daub shows how a lingering preoccupation with dynasties suffused public life and surfaced everywhere in literature and culture. Daub builds this conception of dynasty in a syncretic study of the literature, sciences, and history of ideas into the twentieth century. The French Revolution and Enlightenment spurred the need to unravel the binds of heredity; Romanticism sentimentalized family structure; post-1848 feminist thought questioned prevailing ideas of sovereignty; and remnants of dynastic ideology kept their hold variously on Richard Wagner, Émile Zola, Stefan George, and Sigmund Freud. At every stage of cultural progression, Daub reveals how the relation of dynastic to nuclear families inflected modern intellectual history.

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“With astonishing breadth, sophistication, and erudition, The Chastity Plot spans from philosophy to literature and from Hollywood movies to Greek tragedy. With different global genealogies of chastity coming to the fore, investigating its grammar and place in Western culture is a crucial and timely endeavor. Rather than sanctifying chastity as source of perfection or dismissing it as source of oppression, During gives us the genealogy of the Western chastity plot in all of its complexity, ambivalences, and polyphonies.”—Chiara Bottici, author of Imaginal Politics: Images beyond the Imagination and beyond the Imaginary

Lisabeth During is associate professor of philosophy and aesthetics at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York.

LISABETH DURING

The Chastity Plot

FEBRUARY  |  392 p.  |  6 x 9  |  Cloth $45.00

- A sweeping, ambitious exploration of chastity in Western culture
- Illustrated with colorful examples from art, philosophy, and literature
- Argues that ideas of chastity have profoundly shaped the world we live in

There is a compelling story to be told about the rise, fall, and transfiguration of the ideal of chastity, and Lisabeth During is the perfect person to tell it. In The Chastity Plot, During reveals how the obsession with chastity has played a powerful role in the history of our moral imagination. The metaphysics of purity continue to haunt literature, religion, and philosophy. The demand for chastity has shaped social institutions and figured in the construction of political power; sexual renunciation has been an ornament to sainthood and a technique of ascetics both sacred and profane. In a series of closely connected studies, During describes how chastity became independent of the larger practice of asceticism, to its prolonged detriment; how it gained and lost its association with sovereignty, violence, and the purity of nature; how it has been loved and despised by Western literature; and how a modernist turn to purity has redeployed this traditional figure to aesthetic ends. During elegantly and eruditely draws from literature, religion, and cultural history from antiquity to the middle ages to modernity, providing a sweeping argument for chastity’s subversive potential. Fundamentally she defends the notion of chastity as something that can be productively disruptive and generate a new kind of freedom and strength whose avenues might still hold something as yet unexplored and unforeseen.

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**AYELET EVEN-EZRA**

**Lines of Thought**
Braching Diagrams and the Medieval Mind

**JANUARY | 272 p. | 4 color plates, 27 halftones, 86 line drawings, 3 tables | 8 1/4 x 11 | Cloth $45.00**

- First book of its kind: it describes an important cognitive habit historically
- Beautifully designed and illustrated with elaborate gatefolds to showcase the incredible tree diagrams
- Essential contribution to the history of scholarly practices and visualization accessible to any interested reader

*Lines of Thought* is the first book to investigate the surprisingly prevalent yet poorly studied habit of drawing horizontal tree diagrams in manuscripts. The branches of these diagrams ultimately evolved into what we know today as curly brackets. By following this notational practice from its earliest confirmed instances around 1200 up to the introduction of print, and by combining quantitative approaches with thorough case studies, the book provides a deep description and analysis of the peculiar thinking, reading, and writing practices of students and scholars of all faculties at a crucial phase in the Western intellectual tradition. *Lines of Thought* defines and explores the different cognitive functions such diagramming served and the manners by which it represented, clarified, and shaped conceptual structures in theology, philosophy, law, and medicine. These diagrams not only allow a glimpse into the thinking practices of times past but also constitute a chapter in the history of how people learned to rely on external devices—from stone to parchment to slide rules to smart phones—for recording, storing, and processing information. The book is beautifully illustrated with various diagrams, all previously unstudied and unedited. They are rendered accessible to non-specialists in full English translation, thus serving as a unique window into the world of medieval scholars and their patterns of thinking.

Ayelet Even-Ezra is a senior lecturer in the History Department at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She is the author of *Ecstasy in the Classroom: Trance, Self, and the Academic Profession in Medieval Paris* and her articles have appeared in *Harvard Theological Review, Traditio*, and the *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, among many other publications.

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In *Coming To*, Timothy Harrison reminds us of the forgotten role of poetry in the history of the idea of consciousness. Drawing our attention to a sea change in the English seventeenth century, when, over the course of a half-century, “conscience” made a sudden shift to “consciousness,” he traces a line that leads from the philosophy of René Descartes to the poetry of John Milton, from the prenatal memories of theologian Thomas Traherne to the unresolved perspective on natality, consciousness, and ethics in the philosophy of John Locke. Harrison shows how each of these figures responded to the the importance accorded the first-person perspective and their views of the origins of how human thought began. Taken together, the writings of this unlikely group of thinkers sheds new light on the emergence of the concept of consciousness and the meaning of human natality. It will be read by literary scholars, philosophers, and historians of science alike.

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While the broad outlines of the rise, fury, and fall of deconstruction as a literary and philosophical turn are well known among scholars, in this intellectual history Gregory Jones-Katz aims to transform our understanding of a movement that has been frequently misunderstood, mischaracterized, and left for dead—even as its precepts and influence transformed literary studies and a host of other fields in the humanities. Jones-Katz shows that deconstruction in America—so often ridiculed as a French infection—was equally an American phenomenon, rooted in preexisting political and intellectual tensions, with eventual influence throughout American scholarship, politics, and culture.

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“Has any approach to reading texts ever attracted such rancorous attention? It was a Trojan Horse, esteemed literary critic and scholar René Wellek warned in 1977, that would “destroy literary studies from the inside.” “It” was deconstruction. It turns out that what most readers in America came to understand as deconstruction was initially formulated not, as commentators on the Right frequently claimed, by leftist radicals but by mid-career university professors, proponents of and contributors to the speculative tumult that shook literary-critical circles and humanities departments at East Coast universities in the second half of the 1960s.”—from the Introduction

Gregory Jones-Katz is lecturer in history at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen.
Terrorism is a cancer, an infection, an epidemic, a plague. For more than a century, this metaphor has figured insurgent violence as contagion in order to contain its political energies. In this book, Anjuli Fatima Raza Kolb shows that this trope began in responses to the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and tracks its tenacious hold through to 9/11 and beyond. The result is the first book-length study to approach the global War on Terror from a postcolonial literary studies perspective. Raza Kolb assembles a diverse archive from colonial India, imperial Britain, French and independent Algeria, the postcolonial Islamic diaspora, and the neo-imperial United States. Anchoring her book are studies of four major writers in the colonial-postcolonial canon: Rudyard Kipling, Bram Stoker, Albert Camus, and Salman Rushdie. Across these sources, she reveals the tendency to imagine anti-colonial rebellion, and Muslim fanaticism specifically, as a virulent form of social contagion. Old ideas like the decadence of Mughal India, the poor hygiene of Arab quarters, and the “failed states” of postcolonialism feed easily into this broken but persistent narrative. Raza Kolb argues that the epidemic metaphor surfaces again and again in literary and administrative writing, especially at moments of colonial or neo-imperial crisis. This book is a major contribution to the rhetorical history of our present moment.

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Ezer Vierba’s manuscript engages deeply and self-reflexively with issues of power and aesthetic form in twentieth-century Panamá, using a novelistic form. A complex narrative that illuminates the nature of power (both institutional and disciplinary) and the tumultuous social and political history of Panamá, Vierba’s book brings to life three historical episodes that are critical to the shaping and corrosion of contemporary Panamanian institutions: the establishment of the penal colony on the island of Coiba in 1919; the judicial drama following the murder of Panamanian president Remón in 1955; and the work and eventual “disappearance” of a radical priest in 1971.

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“The text below can be called a “polyphonic history.” The goal of polyphonic history is to shed light on the historical past; what it juxtaposes are various interpretations of the past. Conceptions of the past, however, are not dead logical structures, but living sets of beliefs, arranged in characters’ consciousnesses, within their living social worlds. In history, as in the novel, characters’ discourse, their peculiar ways of expressing themselves, is neither coincidental nor anecdotal. It represents their social world, itself a product of historical forces.”—from the Preface

Ezer Vierba is an instructor in the writing program at Harvard University.
Hope and Scorn
Eggheads, Experts, and Elites in American Politics

Michael J. Brown investigates the ever-fluctuating relationship between American intellectuals and national politics from the Eisenhower era to Obama’s—a story of both persistence and evolution. In Brown’s words: “intellectuals have been both whipping boys and vessels of hope.” Brown tracks political debates over intellectuals across the culture, encompassing an array of thinkers and contexts, from Adlai Stevenson to bell hooks. In crystal-clear and unburdened prose, Brown carries us through six key moments that reveal the larger trends and tensions that defined concerns over intellectuals, their formidable abilities, and their myriad shortcomings.

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Ryan Lee Cartwright’s book narrates the queer history of gender, sexual, and social nonconformity in the 20th-century rural United States. Cartwright contends that in that period rural American gossip about queer and peculiar white neighbors was transformed into a popular discourse of white social degeneracy. He points to a tension between the idyll (rooted in the national myth of the Jeffersonian yeoman farmer and his idealized family) and the anti-idyll (the gender perversion, deviant sexuality, and uncouth moral values that are associated with rural white populations). Cartwright examines the anti-idyll in different genres from the 1910s through the 1990s: popular science in the 1910s and early ‘20s, documentary photography in the ‘30s, news media in the ’50s, political rhetoric in the ’60s, horror films in the ’70s and early ’80s, and documentary films in the 1990s.
There is no single archive of gay life in Chicago. But since 1981, the Gerbert-Hart Library and Archives has been collecting records of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer-identified individuals and organizations. In this book, legendary scholar John D’Emilio draws on those archives to illuminate the scope of people and groups that literally made history. These include publishers, lawyers, athletes, artists, performers, transvestites, bisexuals, and Latinx organizers, to name a few overlapping constituencies. They also include institutions like Dignity, long the primary organization giving voice to LGBTQ Catholics, as well as the Gay Academic Union. In that last case, D’Emilio takes the first steps toward a full history of how scholarly research, writing, and teaching developed and how a visible LGBTQ presence became institutionalized in American higher education. D’Emilio’s casual and enthusiastic essays range from politics to culture, from social life to institutions. And though the milieu is Chicago, many of the essays reach beyond to illuminate national events. Overall, this is a kaleidoscopic look at the diverse flavors of organizing and community-making that have been pursued by gay men and women over the decades.

John D’Emilio is professor emeritus of history and gender and women’s studies at University of Illinois at Chicago. A Guggenheim Fellow and a pioneer in the field of gay and lesbian studies, he is the author, coauthor, or editor of numerous books, including Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities and Intimate Matters, which was cited in Justice Anthony Kennedy’s opinion in Lawrence v. Texas, the 2003 Supreme Court case overturning US anti-sodomy laws. Both are published by the University of Chicago Press.

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Accidental Pluralism
America and the Religious Politics of English Expansion, 1497–1662

Evan Haefeli argues that America’s professed religious tolerance arose out of necessity, since no standard could prevail on its polyglot immigrants. More important, Haefeli ties the emergence of religious toleration to events worldwide, creating a true transnationalist history that links developing American realities to political and social conflicts and resolutions in Europe, showing the ways in which the codification of relationships among states, churches, and publics was endlessly contested in the colonial era. This is an ambitious attempt to reconcile our understandings of power—secular and otherwise—and refine our narratives about what came to be seen as American values.

Evan Haefeli is associate professor of history at Texas A&M University
The vast majority of American experiences with drugs and addiction in America take place in white markets, where the legal and medically approved and prescribed drugs change hands. Historian David Herzberg recovers the rich but largely forgotten history of these white markets, restoring some of the nation’s most widely prescribed medicines to their proper role as central to the history of addiction and drug policy. *White Market Drugs* is the first book to set today’s opioid crisis in its proper place in history. Today’s crisis is the most recent of three major epidemics of addiction to pharmaceuticals, and by turning back the clock, Herzberg uncovers the causes of previous crises and the efforts made to grapple with them. Brilliantly instructive, *White Market Drugs* forces us to rethink our most basic ideas about drug policy, and even about what addiction is. These ideas have been failing us catastrophically for over a century. Herzberg shows us why and provides a comprehensive policy solution.

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American banks, to their eternal discredit, long played a key role in disenfranchising nonwhite urbanites and, through redlining, blighting the very city neighborhoods that needed the most investment. Banks long showed little compunction in aiding and abetting blockbusting, discrimination, and outright theft from nonwhites. They denied funds to entire neighborhoods or actively exploited them, to the benefit of suburban whites—an economic white flight to sharpen the pain caused by the demographic one.

And yet, the dynamic between banks and urban communities was not static, and positive urban development, supported by banks, became possible. Rebecca Marchiel here illuminates how, exactly, urban activists were able to change some banks’ behavior to support investment in communities that they had once abandoned. The leading activists arose in an area hit hard by banks’ discriminatory actions and politics: Chicago’s West Side. A multiracial coalition of low- and moderate-income city residents, this Saul Alinsky–inspired group championed urban reinvestment. And amazingly, it worked: Their efforts inspired national action, culminating in the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and the Community Reinvestment Act.

While the battle for urban equity goes on, After Redlining provides a blueprint of hope.

Rebecca K. Marchiel is assistant professor of history at the University of Mississippi.
Steam City
Railroads, Urban Space, and Corporate Capitalism in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore

An insightful study of the transformative power of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Reveals the powerful intertwinings of land development, political power, and capitalism that shaped the city of Baltimore—and by extension cities nationwide

Reflects on the tensions between public good and private enterprise that continue to condition American life today

Series: Historical Studies of Urban America

David Schley crafts a fresh history not just of capitalism in Baltimore but of industrial capitalism itself, attending to the impacts of railroad development on the politics, geography, and image of cities, in a time when railroads were considered public-spirited undertakings. The inherent tensions—between private and public, profit and public good, image and function—were numerous and profound. By the time the railroad was implanted in the landscape, it had become the very embodiment of blind, grasping, confining capitalism. The iron cage is made of iron rails, and the iron rails define the streets, which confine the people.

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David Schley is assistant professor in the Department of History at Hong Kong Baptist University.
Humankind coexists with every other living thing. People drink the same water, breathe the same air, and share the same land as other animals. Yet, property law reflects a general assumption that only people can own land. The effects of this presumption are disastrous for wildlife and humans alike. The alarm bells ringing about biodiversity loss are growing louder, and the possibility of mass extinction is real. Anthropocentric property is a key driver of biodiversity loss, a silent killer of species worldwide. If excluding animals from a legal right to own land is causing their destruction, extending the legal right to own property to wildlife may prove its salvation. This book advocates for folding animals into our existing system of property law, giving them the option to own land just as humans do.

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In this book the authors examine how the frameworks of intellectual property law shape the ways states create, acquire, and transmit defense technology. They begin by detailing the unique interface of state security concerns with intellectual property rights, with particular focus on patents and trade secrets. A comparative historical analysis traces the differences between American and Soviet approaches to military intellectual property during the Cold War, studying the benefits and drawbacks of each, and illustrating the ways that ideologically informed property regimes cultivated innovation, and contributed to control and diffusion of military technology. They then look at more contemporary policies about military technology and disputes between the United States and South Korea as well as between the Chinese and Russians over allegations of “stealing” military technology. They argue that the efforts of the Americans to protect technology through the intellectual property system might in fact assist other countries in obtaining critical technology.

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This is a study on how the culture and practices of large corporate law-firms and lawyers have responded to the contemporary competitive market for legal services. Focusing on the period since 2008, when the Great Recession caused a precipitous decline in big-firm revenues, Mitt Regan and Lisa Rohrer look at how big firms have changed the way they practice law through a series of interviews with over 250 partners and associates at big law firms. The authors center their research on the large law firm because the influence of so-called “BigLaw” is felt throughout the industry.

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The concept of legal doctrine and its role in how we understand the structure of law has changed over time, especially with the critique of formal law by American legal realists and their insistence on the pliability of law. And yet doctrine remains central to the expression and analysis of law in the judiciary and among practicing lawyers. Recently interest in doctrine as a legal form that embodies and expresses legal arguments, principles, policies, and values, has revived. Pierre Schlag and Amy J. Griffin seek to further the study of doctrine. How to Do Things with Doctrine argues that careful attention to the form and nature of doctrinal arguments can illuminate the structures by which the law operates. Such an understanding offers legal professionals and students the opportunity to better relate law to a specific case and to comprehend how legal argument, often conducted through doctrines, fits within the judicial system. Schlag and Griffin also show how the study of doctrine can illuminate the similarities between substantive legal fields, as we might see how the doctrine of “consent” in one field is similar to the concept of “assumption of risk” in another.

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As English departments look to an uncertain future, they also look to their past. But until now, histories of literary studies have focused on scholarship at the expense of teaching. Rachel Buurma and Laura Heffernan’s book is a different kind of history of literary study, one that examines the confluence of teaching and research in the careers of some of the discipline’s most intriguing figures. The result is a revelation, showing us a series of major literary thinkers in a place we seldom think of them inhabiting: the classroom. We watch T. S. Eliot revise his modern literature syllabus for his working-class students at the University of London’s extension school, reimagining early modern drama as everyday literature written by working poets. We read about Caroline Spurgeon, who, in 1913, became the first female professor in the UK and invited her first-year women’s college students to compile their own reading indexes and thereby reconfigure the world of letters. And we learn how a century ago the medievalist Edith Rickert invented new methods of quantitative literary analysis. I. A. Richards, Cleanth Brooks, and Edmund Wilson figure prominently in Buurma and Heffernan’s study, as do the African American scholar J. Saunders Redding and the Puebloan writer Simon Ortiz. Throughout, the authors draw on what they call “the teaching archive”—the syllabi, course descriptions, lecture notes, and class assignments that document actual classroom practice. Buurma and Heffernan show how profoundly indebted many key authors were to teaching for the insights that eventually made their way into books. They also change how we see the literary canon, showing that classrooms have been the home to a much wider array of works than we’d expect. Finally, they give us an urgent history for the present moment, when universities increasingly—and misguidedly—approach teaching and research as separate activities for the purposes of hiring, assessment, promotion, and funding.

Rachel Sagner Buurma is associate professor of English literature at Swarthmore College. Laura Heffernan is associate professor of English at the University of North Florida.
John Milton is well known as the poet of liberty and freedom. But his commitment to justice, which runs throughout his prose works, great and small, is often opaque to us when glimpsed at distance in the twenty-first century. Alison A. Chapman aims to provide literary scholars with a working knowledge of the multiple, jostling, real-world legal systems in conflict in seventeenth-century England, and to help us distinguish among Milton’s use of the various legal systems and vocabularies of the time—natural versus positive law, for example, and the differences among canon, civil, and common jurisprudence, whichever system best suited Milton’s purpose. Surveying the early and divorce tracts, late political tracts, and major prose works in comparison with the writings and cases of some of Milton’s contemporaries (including George Herbert, John March, Ben Johnson, and John Bunyan), Chapman alerts us to the variety and nuance in Milton’s juridical tool-kit and his subtle use of competing legal traditions in pursuit of justice.

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What can literature teach us about resilience in the face of climate change and planetary-scale vulnerability? In *Weak Planet*, Wai Chee Dimock proposes a way forward by showing how writers have met past hazards with experiments in non-paralysis, and how their works still inspire readers to “find their strength.” Dimock looks for hope not in heroic resistance but in the unspectacular and inconclusive. Focusing on tenuous networks among authors and unstable phenomena such as genre, she shows that literature’s durability is at once weak but vital. Dimock’s literary history pays special attention to low-grade, low-threshold phenomena that, in not being developed to their fullest or most forceful extent, have often been overlooked. Along the way, she considers Louise Erdrich’s and Sherman Alexie’s reclamation of Mary Rowlandson; elaborations of Moby-Dick in works by C. L. R. James, Frank Stella, and Amitav Ghosh; weak forms of Irishness in Colm Tóibín, Oscar Wilde, and W. B. Yeats, and the appearance of an atmospheric Islam in works by Henri Matisse, James Joyce, Ezra Pound, and Langston Hughes. Joining conversations in environmental humanities, disability studies, and several other fields, *Weak Planet* offers a new literary history along with new ways to think about our collective future.
The artist Edgar Degas once wrote to his friend the poet Stéphane Mallarmé to complain that he could never write a satisfactory poem, even though he was full of ideas. “My dear Degas,” Mallarmé replied, “one doesn’t write poetry with ideas; one writes poetry with words.” Mallarmé’s point about the materiality of language, self-evident though it may be, is one that people who care about poetry often forget, and that Craig Dworkin underscores with fresh insight and contemporary relevance. A highly regarded critic and conceptual poet, Dworkin argues that an attention to the material form of language yields meanings otherwise inaccessible through ordinary reading strategies. Attending above all to the forms of words rather than to their denotations, Dworkin traces otherwise hidden networks across the surface of texts and reveals patterns that can be significant without being symbolic—fully meaningful without communicating any preordained message. He considers prose as a dynamic literary form, with examples from writers as diverse as Lyn Hejinian, William Faulkner, and Joseph Roth. He takes up the status of the proper name in Modernism, with examples from Gertrude Stein, Mina Loy, and Guillaume Apolliniare. And he offers in-depth analyses of individual authors from the counter-canon of the avant-garde: P. Inman, Russell Atkins, N. H. Pritchard, and Andy Warhol. The result is an inspiring intervention in contemporary poetics.

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What does it mean to get hooked by a work, whether a bestseller or a classic, a TV series or a painting in a museum? What is this aesthetic experience that makes us feel captivated? What do works of art do, and how, in particular, do they bind us to them? In *Hooked*, Rita Felski builds an aesthetics premised on our attachments rather than our free agency and challenges the ethos of critical aloofness that is so much a part of modern intellectuals’ self-image. The result is sure to be as widely read, and as controversial, as Felski’s 2015 book, “The Limits of Critique.” Felski looks at several “attachment devices.” One of these is “attunement”—those affinities and stirrings that often fall below the threshold of consciousness. Why, for example, are we drawn to a painting or piece of music in ways we struggle to explain, while being left cold by others whose merits we duly acknowledge? Another attachment device is “identification”—a widespread response to fiction that is often invoked by critics but usually treated as synonymous with either identity or empathy. But Felski shows that identifying has no neat fit with identity categories, and it can trigger ethical, political, or intellectual affinities that have little to do with co-feeling. What people most commonly identify with, Felski argues, are characters who are alluring, arresting, or alive, not in spite of their aesthetic qualities but because of them. This kind of identification is not limited to naïve readers or over-invested viewers, but is also a defining aspect of what scholars in the humanities do. Relatedly, academic “interpretation” emerges here as another circuit of connection: critics forge ties to the works they explicate, the methods they use, the disciplinary identities they inhabit.

*Hooked* returns us to the fundamentals of aesthetic experience, showing that the social meanings of artworks do not lie encrypted in their depths, within reach only of expert critics, but are generated within the embrace of captivated audiences.

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The philosopher René Descartes is usually associated with cold reason rather than with feeling, to the extent that Rousseau charged his philosophy had “slashed poetry’s throat.” Andrea Gadberry argues, on the contrary, that Descartes’ thought was crucially enabled by early modern poetry and rhetoric. Where others have seen Cartesian philosophy as a triumph of disembodied reason, Gadberry points to Descartes’s own impassioned and poetic negotiations with the difficulties of thought and its limits. Gadberry’s approach to seventeenth-century writings poses questions urgent for the twenty-first: What is thinking? What does it feel like? What is it good for? Her book reveals an implicit poetics in Descartes’ texts, from the puzzling forms of riddle, emblem, and anagram to the antecedents of more familiar, Romantic and post-Romantic poetry in love lyric and elegy. Gadberry’s argument is grounded in the rich poetic culture of Descartes’ time, even as it traces a biography of thinking. Helping us read classic moments of philosophical argumentation in a new light, this elegant study also expands outward to redefine thinking in light of its poetic shape. This book will be the first volume published in the new Thinking Literature series edited by Nan Z. Da and Anahid Nersessian.

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The word “now” in the title of this book by poet-critic James Longenbach does double duty: both as the lyric sense of the present, as well as how American poems over the last century have continued to assert their “now”-ness. Ranging from Modernist greats (Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, Marianne Moore) through midcentury poets (George Oppen and Robert Lowell) to Longenbach’s contemporaries (Jorie Graham, Carl Phillips, and Sally Keith), he deftly shifts the terms of Modernism allowing us to see, within Modernist innovation, common strategies, psychological predicaments, and aesthetic solutions. He makes a case for the continuity of poetry in this country, as one reviewer puts it, “a vision of lyric poetry that is always seeking ‘newer’ answers but doesn’t concern itself with ‘new’ answers, or fool itself that what it’s doing is utterly original, unique, or personal.” The Lyric Now is a beautifully written book, and few critics currently writing are, as a reviewer wrote, better at “explaining how poems work, how literary history happens, and why we should care about both” than Longenbach.

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James Longenbach is a poet, literary critic, and the Joseph Gilmore Professor of English at the University of Rochester. He is the author of five books of poems, most recently, Earthling, and eight critical works, most recently, The Virtues of Poetry and How Poems Get Made.
Praise for Mazur

“No one—and I mean no one—writes poems as chock full of such nuanced feeling as Mazur. She is as good as it gets”—David Rivard

“Mazur’s poems register the constant tug between holding on and letting go that is an inescapable condition of her life: she is always bumping up against a glimmer from the past or the future, even as she goes through each day.”—John Yau, in Hyperallergic

Gail Mazur is the founder of the Blacksmith House poetry reading series, one of the oldest continuous series in the country. She has taught widely, including the graduate writing programs of Boston University, Emerson College, and the University of Houston. She has received numerous grants and awards and is the author of seven books of poetry, most recently, Forbidden City.

Land’s End
New and Selected Poems

GAIL MAZUR

Land’s End promises to be the crowning achievement of this master of the descriptive-meditative narrative poem. Here Gail Mazur powerfully evokes the past, while still writing from the firm ground of the present. In the book’s title poem, a beautifully crafted elegy to poets who have passed on, Mazur also charges us with the responsibility of nurturing art and artists of the future, especially in the face of the absurdities of contemporary politics. Throughout the New Poems section, Mazur writes with the kind of lyric authority, emotional range, and intellectual and social scope that we have come to expect from her award-winning poetry, and this new and selected poems offers Mazur’s very best poems from her seven previous books.

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from Zeppo’s First Wife (2005)
from They Can’t Take That Away from Me (2001)
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from Nightfire (1978)
Ideas, culture, and capital now flow across national borders with unprecedented ease, but we tend not to think of poems as taking part in this globalization. In this book, Jahan Ramazani shows that poetry has much to contribute to understanding literature in an extra-national frame. Indeed, the porosity of world poetry, he argues, stands to radicalize the current transnational turn in the humanities. Poetry in a Global Age builds on Ramazani’s award-winning A Transnational Poetics (2009), a book that had a catalytic effect on literary studies. Ramazani broadens his lens to discuss modern and contemporary poems not only in relation to world literature, war, and questions of orientalism, but also in light of current debates over ecocriticism, translation studies, tourism, and cultural geography. He offers brilliant readings of post-colonial poets like Agha Shahid Ali, Daljit Nagra, and Arun Kolatkar, as well as canonical modernists such as Thomas Hardy, W. B. Yeats, and Wallace Stevens. We hear, for example, the Jamaican poet Lorna Goodison tell of being dislocated by the words of T. S. Eliot, while Eliot’s own “Journey of the Magi” alludes to writings from Guadeloupe. Encounters with global poetry, Ramazani shows, inspire poets—and their readers—to “relocalize” themselves in more thoughtful ways.

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Dora Zhang is assistant professor of English and comparative literature at the University of California, Berkeley.

Strange Likeness
Description and the Modernist Novel

The modern novel, so the story goes, thinks poorly of mere description—what Virginia Woolf called an “ugly, clumsy, incongruous tool.” As a result, critics have largely neglected description as a feature of novelistic innovation during the twentieth century. Dora Zhang argues that descriptive practices were in fact a crucial site of attention and experimentation for a number of early twentieth-century writers, centrally Woolf, Henry James, and Marcel Proust. Description is the novelistic technique charged with establishing a common world, but in the early twentieth century, there was little agreement about how a common world could be known and represented. Zhang argues that the protagonists in her study responded by shifting description away from visualizing objects to revealing relations—social, formal, and experiential—between disparate phenomena. In addition to shedding new light on some of the best-known works of modernism, Zhang opens up new ways of thinking about description more broadly. She moves us beyond the classic binary of narrate-or-describe and reinvigorates our thinking about the novel. The book will enliven conversations around affect theory, philosophy and literature, and reading practices in the academy.

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Nadia Boulanger (1887–1979) was arguably one of the most iconic figures in twentieth-century music, and certainly the most prominent woman musician of her time. Her reputation was such that for any composer, but especially American composers—from Aaron Copland to Philip Glass—a pilgrimage to Paris to study with her was obligatory. But how to define and account for Boulanger’s impact on the music world is still unclear. Composer, performer, conductor, impresario, as well as a teacher of great personal charisma and inspirational effect, Boulanger engaged in a vast array of activities in a variety of media, from composition to performance, from private lessons and lecture-recitals to radio broadcasts, conducting, and recording. Her life takes us from a time in the late nineteenth century when it was hardly conceivable for a woman to make a career in music to the moment in the late twentieth century when those careers were imaginable, thanks in great part to the example of Boulanger and others of her generation. Ultimately, this volume takes its title as a topic for exploration—looking at the geography of transatlantic and international exchange and disruption within which her career unfolded and asking what worlds Boulanger belonged to, and in what sense we can consider any of them to be “hers.”


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For Nadia Boulanger: Five Poems by May Sarton
Friend and Force: Nadia Boulanger’s Presence in Polish Musical Culture
“What Awaits Them Now?”: A Letter to Paris

Bard Music Festival
Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson, New York
August 7–16, 2020

Jeanice Brooks is professor of music at the University of Southampton. She is the author of The Musical Work of Nadia Boulanger: Performing Past and Future between the Wars and Her Courtly Song in Late Sixteenth-Century France, the latter also published by the University of Chicago Press.

A Letter from Professor Nadia Boulanger
The Beethoven Lectures for the Longy School
Boulanger and Atonality: A Reconsideration
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Notes on the Contributors
The modern discipline of musicology has its roots in early-twentieth-century Germany and in three seemingly distinct but surprisingly connected areas of musical activity: the discovery of Medieval music and music theory through the all-consuming unearthing and decoding of documents; the tremendous growth of youth movements devoted to collective singing and music-making and the study of Medieval music; and the exportation of this music to Protestant and Catholic missions in German East Africa, where it was widely taught and performed. Underlying these activities was the belief that Medieval music, its structure and soundworld, had affinities with the music of “primitive” societies, such as those the missionaries encountered in East Africa. Rejected outright by African musicians and scholars at the time, the belief was kept alive in the European musicological community through the first half of the twentieth century. Anna Maria Busse Berger draws this all together for the first time, anchoring her writing in extensive archival research and her personal experience as the daughter of a German Lutheran missionary in East Africa. The result is a momentous re-thinking of the early history of music scholarship as well as a novel understanding of the imperial and colonial projects that shaped Germany’s perception of itself at a crucial time in its history.

Anna Maria Busse Berger is distinguished professor of music at the University of California, Davis. She is the author of *Medieval Music and the Art of Memory* and *Mensuration and Proportion Signs: Origins and Evolution.*
Opera of pre-revolutionary France was an eminently political art, tied to the demands of court spectacle. This was true not only of tragic opera (tragédie lyrique) but also its comic counterpart, opéra comique, an upstart theatrical form tracing its roots to the seasonal trade fairs of Paris. In the final three decades of the Bourbon monarchy opéra comique came officially under the protection of the crown, thus consolidating a new venue where national music was debated and defined. In The Comedians of the King, Julia Doe traces the impact of Bourbon patronage on the development of French lyric comedy. The book presents the history of an understudied genre and the institutional structures that supported it, determining how changes in royal sponsorship, especially under Marie Antoinette, contributed to the genre’s rapid evolution. The stylistic shift, coming at a time of tremendous cultural change, had sizeable political implications. Drawing on both musical and archival evidence, Doe demonstrates how comic theater was exploited in (and worked against) the construction of the monarchy’s carefully cultivated public image. In essence, this book examines the aesthetic, institutional, and political tensions that arose when a genre with popular roots was folded into the Bourbon propaganda machine—and when actors trained at the Paris fairs became official representatives of the sovereign, or comédiens ordinaires du roi.

Julia Doe is assistant professor of music at Columbia University.
From the theatrical stage to the literary salon, the figure of Sappho—the ancient poet and inspiring icon of feminine creativity—played a major role in the intertwining histories of improvisation, text, and performance throughout the nineteenth century. Exploring the connections between operatic and poetic improvisation in Italy and beyond, *Singing Sappho* combines earwitness accounts of famous female improviser-virtuosi with erudite analysis of musical and literary practices. Esse demonstrates that performance played a much larger role in conceptions of musical authorship than previously recognized, arguing that discourses of spontaneity—specifically those surrounding the improvvisatrice, or female poetic improviser—were paradoxically used to carve out a new authority for opera composers just as improvisation itself was falling into decline.

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Everyone Loves Live Music
A Theory of Performance Institutions

Every summer, as many as 400,000 people descend upon Chicago’s Grant Park for the music festival Lollapalooza to see some of the hottest artists in American music. This mega festival sponsored by Red Bull, Chipotle, and Bud Light is a far cry from the first Lollapalooza in 1991, a gathering of outcast grunge rockers. In Everyone Loves Live Music, Fabian Holt takes us through transformations in musical performance culture that explain how live music became the wildly popular industry it is today. Holt takes a two-pronged approach to the commercialization of live music, studying the rock clubs that provide regular entertainment in major American and European cities and the blowout musical festivals that create exceptional experiences. While many of the clubs and festivals studied in the book began as highly local scenes, they have fallen prey to media conglomerates, affecting the social worlds not only of fans, but of the cities and neighborhoods that are home to these musical events. As both clubs and festivals are managed by a shrinking number of corporate entities such as Live Nation, they are as a result increasingly homogenous, showcasing a narrow roster of mostly Anglophone musicians. As a result, Holt shows, our social worlds are transforming as particular forms of music, place, lifestyle, and leisure dominate our cultural lives.

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Fabian Holt is associate professor in the Department of Communication and Arts at Roskilde University. He is the author of Genre in Popular Music, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Ambient Sufism
Ritual Niches and the Social Work of Musical Form

Richard C. Jankowsky is associate professor of music at Tufts University. He is the author of Stambeli: Music, Trance, and Alterity in Tunisia, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Challenges the tendency to regard Beethoven’s legacy as neutral and apolitical, and his music as “absolute.”

Reevaluates the political implications of major works like the “Eroica” and Fifth and Ninth Symphonies, as well as the “Appassionata” Sonata and many smaller pieces such as the “Flea” Song based on Goethe’s “Faust.”

Discusses new biographical evidence to shed light on Beethoven’s political awareness already in his early Bonn years.

Published to coincide with the 250th anniversary of Beethoven’s birth.

Ludwig van Beethoven entered university the year that the French Revolution broke out. He went on to live through the Reign of Terror, the rise and fall of Napoleon, the battles of Wagram and Leipzig, and the era of political repression following the Congress of Vienna. Interpretations of Beethoven’s music have tended to emphasize the composer’s personal suffering and inner struggles over the political resonance of his work. Yet, as William Kinderman’s brilliantly written study shows, Beethoven’s life and art were shaped in far-reaching ways by the turbulence of his era. Starting with the composer’s formative years in Bonn, Kinderman reevaluates the political implications of Beethoven’s art, revealing how musical tensions in his major works symbolically played out the real-world struggles of his time. Written for the 250th anniversary of his birth, the book also takes stock of Beethoven’s legacy, assessing his growing worldwide appeal amid the political challenges that confront us today. Kinderman movingly considers how the Fifth Symphony helped galvanize resistance to fascism, how the Sixth has energized the environmental movement, and how Beethoven’s civic engagement will continue to inspire in politically perilous times.

William Kinderman is professor of music and the Leo M. Klein and Elaine Krown Klein Chair in Performance Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. His many books include Beethoven, The Creative Process in Music from Mozart to Kurtág, and, most recently, Wagner’s “Parsifal.”
“Sun Ra’s self-presentation as an interplanetary traveler from a different world can overshadow his creative and often deeply critical engagement with this one. The influence of the bandleader’s cities on his creative imagination remains underexplored, as are the implications of twentieth-century African American urban life for utopian expression more broadly. Sun Ra’s encounter with Chicago somehow created the opportunity to imagine worlds beyond it—and to share those worlds with other South Siders.”—from the Introduction

William Sites is associate professor in the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago.

William T. Sites details the life of visionary musician Sun Ra in Chicago, from 1946 until 1961. Sun Ra’s South Side was a site of unorthodox religious and cultural activism where Afrocentric philosophies flourished, storefront prophets sold “dream-book bibles,” and Elijah Muhammad was building the Nation of Islam. It was also an unruly musical crossroads where styles circulated and mashed together in clubs and community dancehalls. Sun Ra drew from a vast array of intellectual sources (radical nationalism, antinomian Christianity, black mythology, and science fiction) and from multiple musical traditions (swing, jazz, blues, Latin dance music, “space-age pop,” and other exotica) to promulgate visions of the city that did not conform to the orthodoxies of metropolitan elites, black or white.

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JOSEPH S. CATALANO

The Saint and the Atheist

Thomas Aquinas and Jean-Paul Sartre

OCTOBER | 176 p. | 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 | Cloth $30.00

- A lively, accessible account of two major philosophical thinkers
- Draws connections between Catholicism and Existentialism
- Explores questions of freedom, faith, and the meaning of life

It is hard to think of two philosophers less alike than St. Thomas Aquinas and Jean-Paul Sartre. The former was a thirteenth-century Dominican friar known for reconciling the teachings of the Catholic Church with Aristotelianism. The latter was a twentieth-century intellectual known as the central figure in the literary-philosophical movement known as existentialism. The former was a firm believer; the latter was a notorious atheist. And yet, in *The Saint and the Atheist*, philosopher Joseph Catalano shows that a conversation between the two, bringing them closer to reveal similarities and bring out the real import of their differences, is fruitful for thinking through some of the central questions about faith, conscience, freedom, and the meaning of life. Written in an accessible style that presupposes no previous philosophical experience, Catalano’s book offers a compelling and profound point of entry to two of history’s most important and influential thinkers and what they can still offer to us in the present.

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Joseph S. Catalano is professor emeritus of philosophy at Kean University in New Jersey and the author of several books, most recently, *Reading Sartre: An Invitation*. He lives in Manhattan, New York.
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LAURENCE LAMPERT

How Socrates Became Socrates

A Study of Plato’s Phaedo, Parmenides, and Symposium

JANUARY | 248 p. | 6 x 9 | Cloth $45.00

- The final and culminating work by a prominent historian of philosophy
- Draws crucial connections between Plato, Nietzsche, and Strauss
- Grounded in detailed, close readings of Platonic dialogues

Laurence Lampert is well-known for philosophical studies on Nietzsche, Plato, and Leo Strauss. His work is animated by the notion that Nietzsche is the key figure in Strauss’s thought and that Strauss is a Nietzschean in disguise. In How Socrates Became Socrates, Lampert brings his work on Nietzsche into conversation with his work on Plato, showing how the “mature” Socrates is himself a Nietzschean avant la lettre, and that this is how Strauss understands him, bringing to completion a decades-long philosophical project in thrilling fashion. In the past, Lampert showed how Plato dramatizes the development of Socrates’s thought as advancing toward a conception of political life whose ambition is to safeguard the possibility of philosophy. Now, Lampert analyzes three dialogues that emphasize the development of Socrates’s private dimension: the Phaedo, Parmenides, and Symposium. In addition to close, intertextual readings of these dialogues, Lampert patiently establishes one central claim, that Plato arranged his dialogues so that readers could observe philosophy and political philosophy “in their becoming.” According to Lampert, Plato and Nietzsche shared the same view of politics founded on a public disguising of truths so that those truths may be known only to those capable of living with their knowledge, philosophers. Thus, a seemingly anti-philosophical public political life is in fact what safeguards true philosophy.

Laurence Lampert is professor emeritus of philosophy from Indiana University—Purdue University Indianapolis. He has published several books including Leo Strauss and Nietzsche, How Philosophy Became Socratic: A Study of Plato’s “Protagoras,” “Charmides,” and “Republic,” The Enduring Importance of Leo Strauss, and What a Philosopher Is: Becoming Nietzsche, all with the University of Chicago Press.
DAVID L. MARSHALL

The Weimar Origins of Rhetorical Inquiry

- Provides eye-opening reinterpretations of Arendt, Benjamin, Heidegger, and others
- Transforms our understanding of the connection between rhetoric and philosophy
- Will appeal broadly to historians of philosophy, rhetoricians, and critical theorists

As the Weimar Republic morphed into Nazi Germany, the emigrants who left became incredibly influential in a wide variety of fields of inquiry, perhaps nowhere more so than in the development of political theory. In his new book, intellectual historian David L. Marshall focuses on figures such as Arendt, Benjamin, and Warburg, as well as Heidegger, and argues that they articulate a tradition of rhetorical inquiry that remains largely underexplored. Marshall shows how they inflected and transformed problems originally set out by Weber, Schmitt, Adorno, Baron, and Strauss, and contends that we miss major opportunities if we do not attend to the rhetorical aspects of their thought. His aim, in the end, is to lay out an intellectual history that can become a zone of theoretical experimentation in para-democratic times, with invention and creativity being, after all, at the core of rhetoric. Redescribing the Weimar origins of political theory in terms of rhetorical inquiry, Marshall provides fresh readings of pivotal thinkers and argues that the vision of rhetorical inquiry that they open up allows for new ways of imagining political communities today.

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David L. Marshall is associate professor of communication at the University of Pittsburgh. He is the author of Vico and the Transformation of Rhetoric in Early Modern Europe.
The Opening of the American Mind
Ten Years of The Point

With an Introduction by Jon Baskin and Anastasia Berg

OCTOBER | 392 p. | 6 x 9 | Cloth $95.00 Paper $18.00

Launched from the campus of the University of Chicago in 2008 by three Social Thought graduate students, The Point has since become one of the country’s most indispensable intellectual outlets, reflecting on the changing face of American politics and culture for over a decade now. This collection gathers some of the best pieces of The Point’s first ten years, reflecting a period that spans from the utopianism of Obama’s ascendance to the despondency and cynicism of the Trump era. With a unique grounding in philosophy and literature, the essays and symposia of The Point come from diverse voices and are marked by the conviction that there is a virtue to questioning received wisdom, no matter what wisdom you have received. This energetic and remarkable tour through the pages of The Point takes us from the early optimism of the Obama presidency to the emergence of Black Lives Matter and Occupy Wall Street to more somber reflections on thinking in the age of Trump. But the collection ultimately aims to inspire rather than stultify, pointing to the passionate repersonalization of politics in the face of disappointment and tragedy. Ultimately, the collection aims to challenge its readers to think outside their common sense and go beyond their comfort zones, to consider the reality of alternative political ideals in their full reality and promise, and to retain the primacy of thinking above and beyond political strategy.

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One of the most far-reaching transformations in our era is the wave of digital technologies rolling over—and upending—nearly every aspect of life. Work and leisure, family and friendship, community and citizenship—all transformed by now-ubiquitous digital tools and platforms. *Digital Technology and Democratic Theory* explores a particularly unsettling and rapidly evolving facet of our new digital lives: transformations that affect our lives as citizens and participants in democratic governments. To understand these transformations, scholars from multiple disciplines (computer science, philosophy, political science, economics, history, and media and communications/journalism) wrestle with the question of how digital technologies shape, reshape, and affect fundamental questions about democracy and democratic theory. The contributors consider what democratic theory—broadly defined as normative theorizing about the values and institutional design of democracy—can bring to the practice of digital technologies. From the connectivity and transmission of information that has inspired positive change through movements such as the Arab Spring and #MeToo to the nefarious spread of distrust and outright disruption in democratic processes, this volume broaches the most pressing technological changes and issues facing not just individual states, but democracy as a philosophy and institution.

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*Lucy Bernholz* is senior research scholar at Stanford University’s Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society and director of the Digital Civil Society Lab. She is the author of *Creating Philanthropic Capital Markets: The Deliberate Evolution* and coeditor of *Philanthropy in Democratic Societies: History, Institutions, Values*. Hélène Landemore is tenured associate professor of political science at Yale University. She is the author of *Democratic Reason: Politics, Collective Intelligence, and the Rule of the Many* and *Open Democracy: Reinventing Popular Rule for the 21st Century*. She is also the co-editor of *Collective Wisdom: Principles and Mechanisms*. *Rob Reich* is professor of political science at Stanford University, where he also serves as director of the Center for Ethics in Society and codirector of the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society. He is the author most recently of *Just Giving: Why Philanthropy Is Failing Democracy and How It Can Do Better* and coeditor of *Philanthropy in Democratic Societies: History, Institutions, Values, and Education, Justice, and Democracy*. 
The Limits of Party
Congress and Lawmaking in a Polarized Era

When a party achieves control of Congress, as the Republicans did from 2014 to 2018, to what extent is it able to bend legislative outcomes toward its policy preferences? Are parties in Congress capable of following through on their vision for public policy? Can they leverage their enhanced cohesion, as we have seen in the last decade or so, and procedural power as the majority party in the House and the Senate, to enact their partisan programs? The authors argue that bipartisanship remains the key to legislative success, even in a time of partisan polarization. Even in the contemporary, partisan Congress, most laws—including landmark laws such as the recent criminal justice reform legislation—still pass with broad bipartisan support.

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The welfare state has today become a political cudgel used to assign blame for ballooning national debt and tout the need for personal responsibility. Despite objections, social insurance—from workers’ compensation laws to pension, disability, and unemployment benefits, to healthcare and parental leave policies—defines the modern welfare state and permeates daily life. Any rationale for a system of social insurance has to account for these questions: How do we assess the burden of risk over time? How do we decide who and what to cover, and at what cost? Probable Justice traces a history of social insurance, from the idea of social accountability through the advanced welfare state of collective responsibility and risk. At the heart of Rachel Zabarkes Friedman’s investigation is a study of how social insurance systems employ probability theory to flexibly distribute coverage and measure risk. Friedman reveals that the political genius of probabilistic social insurance is to allow for myriad accommodations of needs, risks, financing, and political aims, and thereby promote liberal social justice.

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Is the purpose of political philosophy to draw a picture of an ideal society and show what that implies for the way we should behave toward one another? Or is political philosophy more useful if it takes the world as it is, a world in which people disagree about morality, and thinks about how people, who disagree about fundamental values, can live together. This approach, a sort of political realism as Edward Hall characterizes it, is prominent in the work of Bernard Williams, Stuart Hampshire, and Isaiah Berlin. Hall builds on the work of these thinkers to establish a political realist’s theory of politics for the 21st century.

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In recent years we have been seeing many grassroots groups forming at the local level aimed at issues such as women’s rights, the rights of Dreamers, and policing in minority communities, among others. Creating collective action, particularly among the poor and marginalized, is difficult. But we have seen remarkable campaigns that have galvanized many who feel powerless in our society. The authors of this book explore the obstacles to collective action and the creative ways in which they have been overcome. Their approach is to study improbable cases of successful collective action. They argue that the power of these groups comes from the “politics of articulation” or the ability of the group to understand their interests and strengths, to build on those strengths in developing strategies, to respond flexibly to an uncertain political environment, and to know what the group can effectively do to achieve their goals. It de-emphasizes the size of the group and its ability to raise money.

Hahrie Han is the inaugural director of the SNF Agora Institute and professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University. Elizabeth McKenna is a postdoctoral scholar at the SNF Agora Institute at Johns Hopkins University. Michelle Oyakawa is a lecturer in sociology at Ohio State University.
William Howell and Terry Moe have long argued in support of a strong presidency. But what happens when we elect someone like Donald Trump to the office? How does that support the argument for a strong presidency? Shouldn’t our response be to limit the office? In this book Moe and Howell say no. They open the book by talking about the reason for the rise of Trump and politicians in other countries who have taken advantage of populist dissatisfaction with the response of government to rising economic inequality, the devastation of communities by the loss of jobs due to globalization, the 2008 economic crisis, and increasing immigration. Howell and Moe contend that it is the weaknesses of democratic governments that have led to the election of the likes of Donald Trump. The remedy is to make governments more effective. And the only way to make governments more effective is to strengthen the executive, within strict parameters of law, to actually lead change. They offer their solution as a way to challenge Trump of whom they are critical in the book. They think effective government that can act to deal with the nation’s broad social and economic problems is the only way to prevent the election of Trump or his ilk. They argue that presidents have increasingly exercised power but through backdoor means like dubiously legal executive orders, that need to be reined in. They want an effective chief executive but one that acts within the law and publicly.

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More than ten years after the worst crisis since the Great Depression, the financial sector is thriving. But something is deeply wrong. Taxpayers, after bearing the burden of bailing out “too-big-to-fail” banks, got nothing in return. Inequality has soared, and populist backlash against elites have shaken the foundations of our political order. Meanwhile, financial capitalism seems more entrenched than ever. What is the Left to do? In *Justice Is an Option*, Robert Meister returns to the spirit of Marx to diagnose our current age of finance. Instead of closing our eyes to the political economic realities of our era and dreaming of a return to a more equitable time, we need to grapple with them head on. Meister does just that, asking if the very tools of finance that have created our vastly unequal world can be made to serve justice and equality. Boldly disproving the perceived inaccessibility of contemporary capitalism as a target of collective action, Meister formulates a democratic financial theory for the twenty-first century. Ranging between political philosophy, Marxism, and contemporary politics, *Justice Is an Option* is an invigorating first page of a new—and sorely needed—leftist playbook.
American foreign policy is the subject of extensive debate, both political and theoretical, looking for causes in domestic factors which might be the driving forces of bad policies. Benjamin Miller seeks to account for changes in US international strategy by developing a theory of grand strategy that captures the key security approaches available to US decision-makers in times of war and peace. *Grand Strategy from Truman to Trump* makes a key contribution to our understanding of competing grand strategies, from some combination of realist or liberal, defensive or offensive approaches, that accounts for objectives and means of security policy. Miller puts forward a model that is widely applicable, based on empirical evidence from post-WWII to today, and shows that external factors—rather than internal domestic concerns—are the most determinative.

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In this book, the authors examine when and why Congress repeals existing laws. While many scholars seek to explain Congressional activity by focusing on the institution’s ability to enact new legislation, Birkhead and Ragusa explore Congress’s ability to “undo” existing statutes. The authors demonstrate that the dynamics of law creation and law repealing are not mirror opposites, and develop a new theory for understanding Congressional behavior that focuses on the majority party’s ideological cohesiveness as well as its recent experience out of power. The authors argue that repeals are most common when the parties are ideologically cohesive and the majority party wins control of Congress after a long stint in the minority. In simple terms, repeals tend to occur when the majority party is not hampered by ideological divisions and came into power believing that they have a mandate for action.

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African American Political Thought offers a history of thinkers from the African American community and African diaspora who addressed the central issues of the American polity: democracy, race, sovereignty, engagement. Melvin L. Rogers and Jack Turner have brought together leading scholars to reflect on individual thinkers from over the past four centuries and with an expansive approach to political expression, considering figures from Ida B. Wells to James Baldwin, Martin Delany to Audre Lorde, and W. E. B. Du Bois to Toni Morrison. While African American political thought is inextricable from the historical movement of American political thought, its norms and stated concerns, this volume stresses the individuality of black minds, the transnational and diasporic consciousness, and how individual speakers and writers draw on various traditions simultaneously to broaden our conception of African American political ideologies. Transformative insights on political thought and democratic theory account for the contexts and conditions of black life, and thereby deepen inquiry into nationhood and citizenship. Rogers and Turner call on us to pluralize our sense of what kinds of political outlooks count as American and reconstitute our frameworks for freedom.

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Early to mid-nineteenth-century America experienced a cultural fascination with oneness or monism—the notion that individuals are not separate from divinity but, rather, that the individual soul is an incarnation of the universal soul. Everything is one. This buzz of monism was traceable in part to translations of the Vedas by Indian philosopher Rammohun Roy and found some of its fullest expression in the work of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walt Whitman. This oneness tradition is what animates Jeremy David Engels—not only because we can’t understand Emerson, Whitman, and other American philosophers without it, but because Engels thinks this tradition offers a way of thinking and acting that can meet the ethical challenges of everyday democracy in the present. *The Ethics of Oneness* is not only a brilliant study of the centrality of the Bhagavad Gita in the philosophy of Emerson and Whitman and a compelling reception history of the Gita in America, it is also a constructive project of moral and political philosophy intended to open possibilities for the present. If the lessons of oneness are taken to heart, Engels thinks, it is possible to counter the pervasive, problematic American ideals of separation, competition, hierarchy, exclusion, and domination. For both Emerson and Whitman, American democracy requires a firm ontological foundation of oneness that is beyond question if it is to survive and thrive.

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Jeremy David Engels is professor of communication arts and sciences and the Barry Director of the Honors Program in the College of the Liberal Arts at Pennsylvania State University. In 2011, Engels received the Karl R. Wallace Memorial Award, given by the National Communication Association. He is the author of many books, including *The Art of Gratitude.*
Paul C. Johnson begins his new work, *Automatic Religion*, with the observation that two of the capacities commonly taken to distinguish humans from nonhumans—free will and religion—are fundamentally opposed. Free will enjoys a central place in our ideas of spontaneity, authorship, and the conscious weighing of alternatives. Meanwhile, religion is less a quest for agency than a series of practices—possession rituals being the most spectacular though by no means the only examples—that temporarily relieve individuals of their will. What, then, is agency and why has it occupied such a central place in theories of the human? Based on a dozen years of archival and ethnographic research in Brazil and France, this book tests the boundaries between humans and non-humans in an unlikely series of episodes from the closing decades of the nineteenth century, when ideas related to automatism lurched into motion on multiple tracks and, not incidentally, “religion” as a topic of study was being born. Brazil provided a particularly fertile place for reflection as the nearest site of what Europeans and Euro-Americans too often, too naively, and too imperially saw as raw nature, and thus also a laboratory of the human. In this context, the French would call Brazil’s people monkeys; its slaves were called automatons; and Afro-Brazilian spirit possession priests were classed in the terms of French psychiatry’s newly minted terms, dissociation and hysteria. Johnson shows not just how automatons can take on unexpectedly human-like lives when animated but also traces how certain groups have been excluded as less-than-human. In so doing, Johnson reanimates one of the most mysterious and yet foundational questions of trans-Atlantic thought—what is agency?

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The Privilege of Being Banal

Art, Secularism, and Catholicism in Paris

In the French public sphere, Catholicism remains a monumental presence. It defines the temporal and spatial rhythms of Paris and yet it often fades into the background as nothing more than “heritage” in an otherwise secular nation. In a creative inversion, Elaine Oliphant asks in *The Privilege of Being Banal* what, exactly, is hiding in plain sight? Is the banality of Catholicism a kind of power? Oliphant’s focus on the banal is exceptional in ethnographic studies of religion, which tend to seek out the spectacular. Focusing on the unremarked entails a radical disavowal of the view that there is anything natural or inevitable in Catholicism’s banality, and indeed Oliphant unearths the ongoing efforts that contribute to the perception of Catholic symbols as subtly secular. Exploring the violent histories and alternate trajectories effaced through the contemporary banal, this richly textured ethnography lays bare the profound nostalgia that undergirds Catholicism’s circulation in non-religious sites such as museums, corporate spaces, and political debates. Oliphant’s aim is to unravel the contradictions between religion and secularism and, in the process, show how aesthetics and politics come together in contemporary France to foster the kind of banality that Hannah Arendt warned against: the incapacity to take on another person’s experience of the world. A creative meditation on the power of the taken-for-granted, *The Privilege of Being Banal* is a landmark study in religious studies, aesthetics, and public space.

Elayne Oliphant is assistant professor of anthropology and religious studies at New York University.
In many ways “South Central” still functions as a deeply problematic shorthand for “Black Los Angeles.” While some of these stereotypes hit on troubling realities—it is home to many of LA’s poorest, most violent neighborhoods—the reality is far more complicated. In the context of demographic shifts and struggles with widespread poverty, Pamela J. Prickett zeroes in on an African American Muslim community and examines what believers do to help each other combat poverty, joblessness, violence, and racial injustice. Prickett’s sparkling ethnography offers deep insights into the day-to-day lived religion of the Muslims who call this community home. Prickett’s focus is on how the mosque provides a system of social support, showing how believers deepen their piety through—not against—poverty. In addition to vivid descriptions of Ramadan and intimate portraits of specific members of this community, Prickett provides a history of the mosque and situates it within the larger story of the Nation of Islam. Prickett also explores how gender issues manifest themselves in the community, as well as the interaction between African American Muslims and South Asian and Arab American Muslims, demonstrating the inadequacy of conceiving Islam as a global rather than local religious tradition. Rather than presenting a bleak portrayal of contemporary African American urban life, this book instead shows how belonging, morality, and friendship flourish.

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We have become accustomed to thinking about secrecy in terms of politics and personal privacy, especially in recent years. But in his provocative, new book, Hugh Urban wants us to focus on a different aspect of secrecy, namely its role in religion. Urban insists that secrecy is more than the mystery at the heart of all religion, arguing instead that secrecy is best understood as a crucial part of the construction of religious authority itself and a fundamental element in both the maintenance and dismantling of religious power. Urban focuses on six modalities of religious secrecy, each illustrated by one primary example. He starts with nineteenth-century Scottish Rite Freemasonry, then moves to the Theosophical Society of the late nineteenth century; the sexual magic of a Russian-born Parisian mystic, Maria de Naglowska, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Five Percenters, a radical offshoot of the Nation of Islam that formed in the 1960s; and white supremacist movements in modern America, especially the Brüder Schweigen or “Silent Brotherhood” of the 1980s. The final example is the Church of Scientology, allowing Urban to examine the role of secrecy as a dynamic historical process that adapts over time. A bracing read, Secrecy is the culmination of decades of Urban’s reflections, and provides an indispensable account of a vexed, ever-present subject.

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Hugh Urban is professor of religion and comparative studies at the Ohio State University. He is the author of several books, including Tantra: Sex, Secrecy, Politics, and Power in the Study of Religion, The Church of Scientology: A History of a New Religion, and Zorba the Buddha: Sex, Spirituality, and Capitalism in the Global Osho Movement.
The question of why an individual would actively kill itself has long been an evolutionary mystery. Pierre Durand’s ambitious manuscript answers this question through close inspection of life and death in the earliest cellular life. It turns out that cell death is a fascinating lens through which to examine the interconnectedness, in evolutionary terms, of life and death. It is a truism to note that one does not exist without the other, but just how does this play out in evolutionary history? These two processes have been studied from philosophical, theoretical, experimental, and genomic angles, but no one has yet integrated the information from these various disciplines. In this work, Durand synthesizes cellular studies of life and death looking at the origin of life, and the evolutionary significance of programmed cellular death. The exciting and unexpected outcome of Durand’s work is the realization that life and death exhibit features of coevolution. The evolution of more complex cellular life depended on the coadaptation between traits that promote life and those that promote death. In an ironic twist, it becomes clear that, in many circumstances, programmed cell death is essential for sustaining life.

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The study of the chimpanzee, the human's closest relative, has led scientists to exciting discoveries about evolution, behavior, and cognition over the past half century. In this book, both young and veteran scholars take a fascinating comparative approach to the culture, behavior, and cognition of both wild and captive chimpanzees. By seeking new perspectives in how the chimpanzee compares to other species, the scientists featured in this book offer a richer understanding of the ways in which chimpanzees’ unique experiences shape their behavior. They also demonstrate how different methodologies provide different insights, how various cultural experiences influence our perspectives of chimpanzees, and how different ecologies in which chimpanzees live affect how they express themselves. A foreword by Jane Goodall is followed by sections that examine chimpanzees' life histories and developmental milestones, behavior, methods of study, animal communication, cooperation, and tool use, chimpanzee care, and chimpanzee conservation. Collectively, these chapters remind us of the importance of considering the social, ecological, and cognitive context of chimpanzee behavior, and how these contexts shape our interpretation of our understanding of chimpanzees. Only by leveraging these powerful perspectives do we stand a chance at improving how we understand, care for, and protect this species.

Lydia M. Hopper is a primatologist who studies how monkeys and apes innovate and learn new skills. She is the assistant director of the Lester E. Fisher Center for the Study and Conservation of Apes at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, IL, where Stephen R. Ross is the director. Ross’s research focuses primarily on chimpanzee behavior, cognition, and welfare. He is coeditor of *The Mind of the Chimpanzee: Ecological and Experimental Perspectives*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

“Knowing that our closest living relatives are the great apes and studying ways in which our behavior is so similar to theirs, also helps us appreciate the main difference—the explosive development of the human intellect. How strange that the most intellectual species is destroying our only home, Planet Earth. . . . It takes considerable time to study the many facets of a chimpanzee's life. But we don’t have much time left if we are to do something to help the survival of our closest living relatives. Now it is time to use our intellect to start healing the harm we have inflicted, to protect the habitats of our primate relatives (along with biodiversity) before it is quite too late.”

—Jane Goodall, from the foreword
Standing between Life and Extinction

Ethics and Ecology of Conserving Aquatic Species in North American Deserts

With a Foreword by Senator Tom Udall

David L. Propst is adjunct professor and associate curator in the Department of Biology and Museum of Southwestern Biology at the University of New Mexico. He is coauthor of *Fish of the Rockies*. He lives in Albuquerque, NM. Jack E. Williams is emeritus senior scientist for Trout Unlimited. Most recently, he is coeditor of *Trout and Char of the World*. He lives in Oregon’s Rogue River Valley. Kevin R. Bestgen is a senior research scientist in the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology as well as director of the Larval Fish Laboratory at Colorado State University. He lives in Fort Collins, CO. Christopher W. Hoagstrom is professor in the Department of Zoology at Weber State University. He lives in Ogden, UT.

The desert Southwest may seem an unlikely habitat for fish, but roughly 40 species are native to the area, having evolved in special ways to adapt to dry conditions. In this volume of essays, conservationists dedicated to these creatures document the history of their work, the techniques and philosophies that inform it, and the challenges and opportunities that face its future. The volume was conceived and written as the successor to *Battle Against Extinction* (Arizona, 1991), which the editors call “a conservation classic and the bible for those struggling to save desert fishes and their habitats.”

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There is perhaps no population of U.S. carnivores better studied than the wolves of Yellowstone. These iconic predators were reintroduced to the park in 1995, having been hunted nearly to the brink of extinction. From 1995 to 1997, 41 wild wolves from Canada and northwest Montana were released into the park, and in the intervening decades scientists followed their every move—from predation to mating to wolf-pup play. The Yellowstone reintroduction has served as an incredible, one-of-a-kind field experiment: it allows us to witness how the arrival of top predators can change an entire ecosystem, providing a critical window into prey migration, pack composition, trophic effects, and much else. Yellowstone Wolves will be the first synthesis of what these animals have taught scientists, and it comes near the reintroduction program’s 25th anniversary. It will also be the most authoritative—it includes contributions from nearly every wolf biologist working in America today. And unlike other recent wolf books that focus on a single aspect of wolf biology, this book moves between scales, including essays on the biology of the individual, the behavior of a pack, population genetics, and ecosystem-wide effects. The essays are framed by discussions of the history of reintroduction, and punctuated by short “guest essays” from luminaries in the wolf community. The book includes a foreword by Jane Goodall, and is supplemented by a 10-part, roughly 75-minute documentary film. The film will be hosted on our website.

Douglas W. Smith has studied wolves for more than forty years. In 1994 he was hired by the National Park Service in Yellowstone National Park as the project biologist to reintroduce wolves, and in 1997 he became the project leader, a position he still holds today. Besides wolves in Yellowstone, he is also responsible for supervising the park’s bird, elk, and beaver programs. He is coauthor, most recently, of Wolves on the Hunt: The Behavior of Wolves Hunting Wild Prey, also published by the University of Chicago Press. Daniel R. Stahler is the Yellowstone Wolf Project’s lead biologist and the project leader of the Yellowstone Cougar Project. In addition, he helps manage the elk program and is Yellowstone National Park’s threatened and endangered species coordinator, working with species like lynx, wolverine, and grizzly bears. Daniel R. MacNulty is associate professor of wildlife ecology in the Department of Wildland Resources at Utah State University and was one of the first volunteers hired by the Yellowstone Wolf Project. He is also coauthor of Wolves on the Hunt.
After the extinction of dinosaurs and before the rise of humans, there existed another group of incredible creatures. Among its ranks were woolly rhinos, mastodons, sabre-tooth tigers, giant ground sloths, and many other spectacularly large animals that are no longer with us. Today, we think of these animals as part of a group known as “Pleistocene megafauna,” named for the geological era in which they lived, also known as the Ice Age. In Vanished Giants: The Lost World of the Ice Age, palaeontologist Anthony Stuart explores the lives and environments of these animals, moving between five continents and several key islands that showcase their variety and evolution. Stuart examines the animals themselves via what we’ve learned from fossil remains, and he describes the landscapes, climates, vegetation, ecological interactions, and other likely aspects of their surroundings. It’s a picture of the world as it was at the dawn of our arrival. Unlike the case of dinosaurs, however, there is no asteroid to blame for the end of that world. Instead, it seems likely that the giants of the Ice Age were driven extinct by climate change, human evolution, or perhaps both. Stuart discusses the possibilities using the latest evidence provided by radiocarbon dating, a record that is incomplete but vast and growing. Throughout, a question arises: was the extinction of Ice Age megafauna the beginning of the so-called Sixth Extinction, which is happening now? If so, what might it teach us about contemporary climate change and its likely course?

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In the blues of the world’s oceans swim stories of successful conservation efforts—but while a pod of whales may be protected in one region, or a coral reef restored in another, the ocean is a singular, dynamic ecosystem, and using smarter hooks to control bycatch off George’s Bank is not likely to make a bit of difference to the waters of the Galapagos. Rather than continue to focus on discrete, geographically bounded bodies of water, ocean advocate and marine-policy researcher Deborah Wright urges a Plan Sea, which reimagines the oceans as the continuous ecosystem it is, not disconnected buckets of salt and plankton. This book proposes that the global marine environment be protected under the precautionary principle. It argues that the policy framework for such protection already exists—it just needs to be enforced. In a series of case studies, with first-person vignettes woven throughout, Wright encourages us to begin every conversation about ocean policy with the assumption that any extractive or polluting activities in the world’s oceans should require special permission. Her argument invokes the Public Trust Doctrine already embedded in many constitutions, and hinges on the Law of the Sea, which was established by the U.N. in 1982 to protect the “high seas,” or the remote parts of the ocean considered international waters. To some, Wright’s plan may seem idealistic, but its audacity might also be seen as a welcome nudge to our collective imagination. Many scientists are convinced that ocean ecosystems are on the brink of collapse—there’s something to be said, then, for a book that’s radical enough to unlock new thinking about what might be possible, and maybe necessary, in terms of their protection.

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“Wright’s book is a clear call to action to modernize the Law of the Sea so that it can deal with the changes in society, in the sea, on land, and in the atmosphere that have arisen since it came into force in 1994. This is the freshest, most sensible, and most optimistic perspective I have seen in a long time. I enjoy very much the positive, can-do approach. Very motivating.”—Drew Harvell, author of A Sea of Glass and Ocean Outbreak

Deborah Rowan Wright is an independent researcher who writes about marine conservation. She has worked with the UK NGOs Whale & Dolphin Conservation, Friends of the Earth, and Marinet. Her work on marine renewable energy, ocean governance reform, and public-trust law has been published by the International Whaling Commission and the Ecologist, among others. In 2010, her policy document The Ocean Planet formed an integral part of Marinet’s Common Fisheries Policy reform campaign, and it won her Friends of the Earth’s Communication of the Year Award.
Nature’s Mirror
How Taxidermists Shaped America’s Natural History Museums and Saved Endangered Species

SEPTEMBER | 264 p. | 60 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth $35.00

MARY ANNE ANDREI

Nature’s Mirror is a history of the taxidermists, including William Hornaday, Carl Akeley, and many lesser known, who created and filled the science museums, zoos, and aquaria of the twentieth century. The care with which they studied wildlife in the field not only led to new methods in taxidermy but also provided data for scientists and contributed directly to growing public awareness of how careless human interaction with the natural world was having devastating effects.

They came to regard themselves as museum men, separate and apart from sportsmen, who hunted in the service of science. As a result of their field work, they had first-hand knowledge of threatened species and their diminishing numbers—and many felt compelled to educate the public.

The educational exhibits they created, as well as the field work, popular writing, and lobbying they undertook, established a vital leadership role in the early conservation movement for American museums that continues to this day. Through their individual research expeditions and collective efforts to create an ethic of global environmentalism, these men, more than any other single group, created our popular understanding of the animal world. For generations of museum visitors, they turned the glass of an exhibition case into a window on nature—and also a mirror in which to reflect on our responsibility for its conservation.

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Mary Anne Andrei is a three-time Emmy Award winner and senior producer for emerging media at NET Nebraska, the state’s PBS and NPR station. Her short film Return of the American Bison received a 2019 Heartland Emmy. She was the producer of the podcast On the Table, which was awarded a 2019 Eric Sevareid Award. Her photos have appeared in the Guardian, Harper’s Magazine, Mother Jones, and New Republic.
Blood Relations
Transfusion and the Making of Human Genetics

- Traces the effect of the two world wars on human genetics
- Sheds new light on the history of population genetics by exploring its relationship to state public-health infrastructure
- First history book about the genetics of blood groups
- Draws on the Wellcome Library’s *Codebreakers: Makers of Modern Genetics* archive

*Blood Relations* explores the intimate connections between the early infrastructures of blood transfusion and the development of human genetics. By following the flow of blood, Jenny Bangham ties an international history of heredity to the local politics of giving blood. Donors, nurses, patients, doctors, and administrators all play a role in a narrative in which transfusion becomes a routine therapy and vast amounts of data are used by scientists to create a new understanding of human interrelatedness. A path to mapping the genome emerged from the early study of blood groups, the first human traits understood in modern genetic terms. Bangham reveals how biology was transformed by two world wars, how scientists have worked to define racial categories, and how the practices and rhetoric of public health made genetics into a human science. *Blood Relations* shows, for the first time, how the history of human genetics is also a history of bloodletting, transfusion, bureaucratic planning, and racial politics. To this day, genetics is still understood as a neutral science that can reliably underpin stories about human identities, ancestry, and migrationary history. Bangham’s bold book is a fresh historical account of how this understanding began.

Jenny Bangham is the Wellcome Trust University Award Lecturer in the School of History at Queen Mary University of London. She has been an editor for *Nature Reviews Genetics, Nature Reviews Cancer,* and the journal *Development,* and her work has been published in *History of the Human Sciences* and *British Journal for the History of Science.*

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Few American children today grow up without a dinosaur phase, a passion which we can trace back to turn of the 20th century dinomania in the West. While the Cope and Marsh expeditions of the time are the better known, they were hardly the only expeditions of import in the history of paleontology and dinosaur hunting in America. In the pages of this book, Brinkman excavates the dinosaur rush of 1895, which involved a new group of competitors, hailing from the rival natural history museums in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. Through a careful and engaging reconstruction of the second rush, its characters and their motivations, he ably shows how this second period of fossil hunting was as much if not more foundational to the construction of paleontology, and the renowned collections of this country’s natural history museums. In southwest Wyoming, an unprecedented institutional competition drew bonehunters from the AMNH, Carnegie, and the Field Museum. For several years these teams competed for collections, spreading their claims and contest throughout the southwest. By 1905, the dinosaur version of Iron Chef America had come to a close. Frenzied contestants, some at the behest of the country’s most powerful men, had scoured lands from the Midwest to Montana for specimens, which resulted in unprecedented fossil wealth for the major natural history museums. Paleontologists cleaned and restored them, studied and described them, and mounted them to the thrill of the American public. So was the true beginning of American dinomania.
Aniline and azo dyes were the first of many novel substances that chemists began to synthesize on an industrial-scale from coal-tar, a waste product of the gas industry. The new dyes, originally intended for textiles, were soon added to food, becoming one of the first laboratory-created, industrially manufactured chemicals to be used in our daily life in unexpected ways. By the time the risks and uncertainties surrounding the synthesized chemicals began to surface, the dyes were being used everywhere from clothes and furnishings to cookware and food. A Rainbow Palate examines how chemists in Europe and the US maneuvered themselves to become instrumental players in new regimes of food production, regulation, and quality testing. As increasing industrialization, international trade, and competition led to mounting concerns about food adulteration, manufacturers and retailers, politicians and the public all invoked chemists to represent their interests. As Carolyn Cobbold reveals, the widespread use of new chemical substances and techniques influenced perceptions and understanding of food, science, and technology as well as trust in science and scientists. Because the new dyes were among the earliest contested chemical additives in food, the battles surrounding their use offer striking insights and parallels into today’s international struggles surrounding chemical, food, and trade regulation.

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Lady Ranelagh
The Incomparable Life of Robert Boyle’s Sister

NOVEMBER | 296 p. | 10 halftones | 6 x 9 | Cloth $45.00

- First biography of Lady Ranelagh, one of the most respected and influential women in early modern England
- New archival research in four countries reveals her story, including how Lady Ranelagh was an important influence on her brother Robert Boyle, “the father of chemistry”
- Offers a rare opportunity to show how periods of social unrest opened opportunities for women through the relaxing of social structures and norms

Michelle DiMeo

For centuries, historians have speculated about the life of Katherine Jones, Lady Ranelagh. The details of her relationship with Robert Boyle, her younger brother, have mostly remained a mystery, even though Boyle, “the father of chemistry,” spent the last twenty-three years of his life residing in her home, with the two dying only one week apart in 1691. The dominant depiction of Lady Ranelagh shows her as a maternal figure to Boyle or as a patroness of European intellectuals of the Hartlib circle. Yet neither of these portraits captures the depth of her intellect or range of her knowledge and influence.

Philosophers, mathematicians, and religious authorities sought her opinion on everything from decimalizing the currency to producing Hebrew grammars. Lady Ranelagh practiced medicine alongside distinguished male physicians, treating some of the most elite patients in London, and her medical recipes and testimony concerning the philosophers’ stone both gained international circulation. She was an important influence on Boyle and a self-standing historical figure in her own right. Lady Ranelagh fills out her legacy in the context of a historically sensitive and nuanced interpretation of gender, science, and religion. It reveals how one elite seventeenth-century woman, without suffering attacks on her “modesty,” managed to gain the respect of diverse contemporaries, effect social change, and shape science for centuries to come.

Michelle DiMeo is the Arnold Thackray Director of the Othmer Library at the Science History Institute in Philadelphia. She is the coeditor, with Sara Pennell, of Reading and Writing Recipe Books, 1550-1800.
Forbidden Knowledge
Medicine, Science, and Censorship in Early Modern Italy

HANNAH MARCUS

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Forbidden Knowledge explores the censorship of medical books from their proliferation in print through the prohibitions placed on many of them during the Counter-Reformation. How and why did books banned in Italy end up back on library shelves in the seventeenth century? Historian Hannah Marcus uncovers how early modern physicians evaluated the utility of banned books and facilitated their continued circulation in conversation with Catholic authorities. The process of selective censorship and licensing resulted in a vast, dispersed archive of books that have been “corrected” with pens, knives, glue, and paper. Marcus tracked them down to learn more than the effectiveness of religious censorship. She explores how censorship created new avenues of expertise and opened up new discussions about the utility of knowledge. Through her careful combing of the archives, Marcus highlights how talk of utility, once thought to have begun during the Scientific Revolution, in fact began earlier, emerging from ecclesiastical censorship and the desire to continue to use banned medical books. What’s more, this censorship in medicine, which preceded by sixty years the Copernican debate in astronomy, has had a lasting impact on how we talk about new and controversial developments in scientific knowledge. Forbidden Knowledge is a masterful, timely book about the interplay between efforts at intellectual control and the utility of knowledge.

Hannah Marcus is assistant professor of the history of science at Harvard University. Her work has been published in Renaissance Quarterly, Social Studies of Science, the Archive Journal, and Isis: A Journal of the History of Science Society.
What difference does it make who pays for science?
This is the question that animates Naomi Oreskes’ Science on a Mission. Many might say “none,” because it is often thought that if scientists seek to discover fundamental truths about the world, and they do so in an objective manner using well-established methods, then how could it matter who’s footing the bill? By tracing the recent history of oceanography, Oreskes discloses dramatic changes in American science since the Cold War, uncovering how it changed, why it changed in these ways, and how these changes were productive of our current states of knowledge and ignorance. Much of this has to do with who pays.

Toward the end of World War II and throughout the Cold War, the United States government poured unprecedented amounts of money and levels of logistical support into American science, and this influx of funding mattered profoundly. Science on a Mission brings to light how military support was both enabling and constricting. By influencing the direction of science, and who or what determines that direction, it resulted in the creation of important domains of knowledge, but also significant, lasting, and consequential domains of ignorance.

Naomi Oreskes is professor of the history of science at Harvard University. She is the author of many books, including Merchants of Doubt and, most recently, Why Trust Science?
Pragmatism’s Evolution
Organism and Environment in American Philosophy

Trevor Pearce is associate professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. He is the coeditor of Entangled Life: Organism and Environment in the Biological and Social Sciences and a contributor to The Cambridge Handbook of Evolutionary Ethics and The Timeliness of George Herbert Mead. His articles have been published in HOPOS, the Journal of the History of Ideas, the Journal of the History of Philosophy, and many other publications.

In Pragmatism’s Evolution, Trevor Pearce demonstrates that the philosophical tradition of pragmatism owes an enormous debt to specific biological debates in the late 1800s, especially those concerning the role of the environment in development and evolution. The various thinkers associated with pragmatism, from Charles Sanders Peirce to Jane Addams and beyond, were towering figures in American intellectual life. Nevertheless, few realize the full extent of their engagement with new developments in the biological sciences. Delve into James’s Principles of Psychology and you will discover humans and cuttlefish alike actively shaping their perceptions; browse through Du Bois’ The Souls of Black Folk and you will encounter an evolutionary analysis of black leadership; open up Dewey’s Democracy and Education and you will find a whole chapter on the role of the environment. If we want to understand the pragmatists and their influence, Pearce argues, we need to understand the relationship between pragmatism and biology.
The Poison Trials
Wonder Drugs, Experiment, and the Battle for Authority in Renaissance Science

In 1524, Pope Clement VII gave two condemned criminals to his physician so that he could test a new antidote oil. Each convict ate a marzipan cake poisoned with the deadly aconite. One of them received the antidote, and he lived. The other died in agony. This account and over a dozen other descriptions of poison trials were committed to writing in Europe between 1524 and 1600. Alisha Rankin tells their little-known story.

At a time when poison was widely feared as a harming agent and as the root of deadly diseases like plague, the urgent need for effective cures provoked intense excitement about new drugs. Doctors developed their experimental protocols for European princes and elites as an explicit contrast to the marketplace shows put on by those who sold cure-alls through dramatic displays.

As they created, performed, and evaluated poison trials, physicians devoted careful attention to method, wrote detailed experimental reports, and engaged with the problem of using human subjects for fatal tests. By reconstructing the history of the antidote trials, Rankin reveals how they generated extensive engagement with “experimental thinking” in the century before the great experimental boom of the seventeenth century.

The Poison Trials sheds welcome and timely light on the intertwined nature of medical innovations, professional rivalries, and political power.

Alisha Rankin is associate professor of history at Tufts University. She is coeditor, with Elaine Leong, of Secrets and Knowledge in Medicine and Science, 1500–1800 and author of Panacea’s Daughters: Noblewomen as Healers in Early Modern Germany, also published by the University of Chicago Press, which won the 2014 Gerald Strauss Prize for Reformation History.
Inventing the Ties That Bind
Imagined Relationships in Moral and Political Life

Everyday, we are faced with a host of moral decisions ranging from the most considerate way to share a workspace to what sacrifices we’ll make for a higher democratic aim. In Inventing the Ties that Bind, Francesca Polletta shows that we do not solve these dilemmas based on self-interest alone: people making decisions, including ones ranging from the deeply personal to the broadly political, often go against what would clearly seem to be to their personal benefit. Instead, people consider the nature of their ties to one another, and how these help them make sense of their obligations and what to do. At the heart of Polletta’s argument is the central role relationships play in our moral lives. But she also shows that these relationships are often imagined. People use relationships as a kind of moral compass, which tells them when pursuing the most advantageous personal outcome shades into exploitation, or whom they are obliged to help, or what it means to treat someone as an equal. Looking to diverse cases ranging from debt settlement agencies to the Freedom Riders of the Civil Rights movement, Polletta argues that when these imagined relationships drive us to act against our own self-interest, they often change the course of our democracy—or hinder our individual growth and well-being. In an era of extreme polarization, Polletta’s portrait of how we make sense of our ties to one another is more urgent than ever.

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2 Free-Riders and Freedom Riders
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“Reading through Inventing the Ties that Bind, is like a jaunt through what you thought was a familiar public park or streetscape only to be jolted, over and over again, with a novel, provocative, or hard-hitting insight that makes the contours of the familiar leap into shimmering, breathtaking focus. The book is exciting, timely, ambitious, beautifully written, and is sure to have a broad audience.”
—Ann Mische, Notre Dame University

Francesca Polletta is professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine. She is the author of It Was Like a Fever: Storytelling and Protest Politics and Freedom Is an Endless Meeting: Democracy in American Social Movements, and coeditor of Passionate Politics: Emotions in Social Movements, all published by the University of Chicago Press.
When we think of the radical changes that transformed America during the twentieth century, our minds most often go to the fifties and sixties: the civil rights movement, changing gender roles, and new economic opportunities all point to a decisive turning point. But these were not the only changes that shaped our world, and in Living on the Edge, we learn that rapid social change and uncertainty also defined the lives of Americans born at the turn of the twentieth century. Drawing from the iconic longitudinal Berkeley Guidance Study, Living on the Edge reveals the hopes, struggles, and daily lives of the 1900 generation. Their early lives were uniquely situated in historical time and especially marked by the often-transient migration pathways their own parents took across the Atlantic or westward—journeys prompted by fires, floods, and earthquakes, by the shift from agriculture toward industry, by the early illnesses and deaths of parents and siblings, and by World War I—all before picking up the story of how the Great Depression and World War II carried significant outcomes for them, too, alongside their children. Most surprising about the book is just how much about the 1900 Generation can be applied to life today, despite the gap of a century. There are remarkable commonalities in renegotiating roles for women and men, in reorganizing marriage and family roles and relationships, in managing a dramatically changing economy, and in coping with and adapting to hardship. In Living on the Edge, we have an intimate glimpse into not just the history of our country, but the feelings, dreams, and fears of a generation, remarkably similar to those of our own time.

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You know the scene: huge numbers of amateur soccer players in their pinnies, scores of spectators under umbrellas, paletas vendors selling their wares from carts. Over the past half century, immigration from Latin America has transformed the public landscape in the United States, and numerous communities are witnessing one of the hallmarks of this transformation: the emergence of park soccer. In Fútbol in the Park, David Trouille takes us into the world of a group of Latino soccer players in southern California, showing us how socializing around the game actually works and what it really means for the participants and those around them. Based on over a decade of ethnographic research, Fútbol in the Park explores how a group of predominantly Latino immigrant men hang out, talk, argue, and even fight with great passion about a world they have created around playing soccer in a park. The men want to live rich, meaningful lives, and what they do together in the park helps them to accomplish this. Here they build relationships and a sense of who they are, separate from their identities elsewhere or their countries of origin. Together on the soccer field, sharing beers after the games, and occasionally exchanging taunts or blows, the men work on the meaning of their lives. And through these engrossing, revealing, and at times immortalizing activities, they forge new identities and connections, giving themselves a renewed sense of self-worth and community. The park becomes a place to anchor and enrich their lives in a new country. As the United States becomes increasingly polarized around issues of immigration and culture, Fútbol in the Park provides a needed look at the lives of migrants to the US.

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